

This was of sufficient size, however, to permit the passage of some solid fæces ; but at the autopsy it was found that the fringes of thickened mucous membrane which projected around the margin had become so arranged as to cause complete occlusion. There was no ulceration of the mucous membrane, nor any free growth upon its surface.

Dr. ASHHURST said that strictures of the rectum, as of the other hollow tubes of the body, often produced much greater impairment of function than could be accounted for by the degree of mechanical obstruction present. Thus, in the case of the rectum, though the stricture might permit the passage of an instrument, the propulsive power of the gut might be so much lessened as to render defecation very difficult. This loss of propulsive power also permitted the accumulation of fecal matter below the stricture, thus leading to irritation which might give rise to fecal incontinence, and sometimes led to the formation of fistulæ, which, as was well known, often had their internal openings in these cases below the seat of stricture.

A case of hemorrhage into the ventricles of the brain of an infant. By Dr. CHAS. WINSLOW DULLES. See original communication in current number of the *Times*.

REVIEWS AND BOOK NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION IN AUSTRALIA. By C. E. REEVES, M.D. I. Brooks, Melbourne, 1874.

This well-written brochure of about one hundred and fifty pages is based upon between two and three thousand cases of pulmonary disease which have come under the notice of Dr. C. E. Reeves during a residence of thirteen years in the colony. Since in England it has been more or less the habit to use Melbourne as a health-resort for consumptives, the information given by Dr. Reeves must prove most interesting to the practitioners of the mother-country. There are, however, several points of general interest, which we note. The climate of Melbourne is stated to have become colder and moister, on account of the increased cultivation of the soil, and the percentage of deaths from tubercular (so-called) diseases to have markedly increased both among the white and native races. No meteorological statistics are, however, deduced to prove the change in the climate, and certainly the usual result of reclaiming a primeval country is increased dryness and diminished rainfall. It seems to us that Dr. Reeves might do a very good work by investigating more closely these alleged climatic changes, and by endeavoring to find out whether the increase of pulmonary disease may not have some other cause.

Hydatids of the lungs—a disease in this country almost unheard of—is stated to be one

7

of the most common affections. It is especially frequent in the country stations among the blacks, partly the result of eating underdone mutton, partly produced by drinking out of the "water-holes." The whole brute creation appears to have a community of interest in these "water-holes;" men, white and black, dogs, wild and tame, sheep, cattle, horses, etc., sharing the common refreshment and the common danger, the cause of which may be seen in some ponds attached to all the plants. Dr. Reeves says that even the water-cress often has growing on it the hydatid, so that its use as an article of food is attended with much risk. We trust that the opportunity will not be lost, and that Dr. Reeves or some of his confrères will give us a careful and elaborate monograph upon hydatid disease.

SELECTIONS.

NASAL BOUGIES.—A Vienna chemist, Mr. F. A. Grohs, had attempted for many years to replace the fat in suppositories, etc., by some substance which would not melt so quickly between the fingers, and which could be moulded and introduced with greater facility. He was for a long time unsuccessful, but at length he found, in the *gelatin* extracted from the bones of calves, a substance suitable to his purpose. This substance is flexible and elastic, and yet not too soft; it can be mixed with various medicinal agents and run into moulds. Suppositories of this material have for many years been used by Professors Braun and Sigmund with great success in cases of uterine catarrh and gonorrhœa. The gelatin may be medicated with astringents, as alum, tannin, rhatany, and salts of lead, bismuth, zinc, and iron, with anodynes, as morphia, belladonna, and even chloral hydrate. Mercury and iodine can also be applied in this way, but permanganate of potash is inadmissible, as it destroys the gelatin. The suppositories made with this substance are elastic, like India-rubber, they do not melt easily between the fingers, and they are much cheaper than those made with cacao butter.

It is only quite recently, however, that bougies of this material have been employed in cases of nasal disease. Their use was first introduced at the laryngoscopic clinic, and it has been attended with great success. The bougies used resemble those already employed in urethral diseases; they are something over three inches in length, and from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch in diameter, and are pointed at one end, so as to be more easily introduced. The drugs most commonly applied in this way are the astringents, as alum, sulphate of copper, rhatany, and carbolic acid. Hitherto the treatment of nasal disease has been confined to injections

1 lb. of Butter.

July 16th 1879

1 lb. of Raisins.

Thermometer

at Phila., 96° to 100° ; N. York 97° to 101° ;
Baltimore, 99° to 101° ; Phoenixville, Pa., 100° to 103°
St. Louis, 98° ; Pittsburg, 99° ; Richmond, Va., 98°
to 104° .

Prof. Ledger.



Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 11, 1876.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Thirty-six cases of sunstroke, many of them fatal, were reported in New York yesterday, although the excessive heat of Saturday and Sunday had moderated somewhat. In Harrisburg, yesterday, the thermometer marked 102 degrees in the shade, and two deaths from sunstroke were reported. At Norfolk, Va., the temperature was 103, and there was one case of sunstroke. In Richmond, the thermometer reached 100 in the shade on Saturday and Sunday, and yesterday it reached 105. Several deaths from the heat are reported, among the victims being State Senator Lathrop. In Washington, D. C., on Sunday afternoon, the thermometer registered 103, and six persons died of the heat. Yesterday Representative Wells, of Mississippi, and Eugene Dornan, Assistant Doorkeeper, were sun-struck in going to the Capitol. There were six deaths from sunstroke in Baltimore yesterday.

FULL LINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
FULL LINE WHITE GOODS.
BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS.
ALL UNDER REGULAR PRICES.

SOUTHWICK'S
GREAT COMBINATION STORE!
627 AND 629 CHESNUT STREET. 1t2

115 CORSETS, CORSETS. 133
WM. T. HOPKINS,
PHILADELPHIA CORSET EMPORIUMS, AT
15 CHESNUT STREET AND 133 NORTH
EIGHTH STREET.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SPRING STOCK now open, and comprising the
largest assortment of CORSETS ever before shown
in this city, at prices to suit the wants of all, from
cents up to \$8 per pair.

5c. per pair for old lots of Corsets, in large sizes,
reduced from 75 and 81c.

10c. FOR PEARL CORSETS. Just reduced from
cents.

5c. CORSETS, in white and colored, hand-made
and woven. 89c. Corsets, white and colored, re-
duced from \$1.

1 CORSETS—\$1 Corsets, \$1 Corsets, \$1 Corsets.
Corsets, in six different styles, including Beck-
er's 150 bone Corsets, for \$1; reduced from \$1 50.

CORSETS at \$1 25, \$1 45, \$1 50, \$1 60, \$1 75, \$1 88,
\$1 99, \$2, \$2 20, \$2 25, \$2 38, \$2 50, \$2 75, \$3, \$3 25, \$3 75,
\$4 50, \$5, &c., up to \$9 per pair, including

Beckel's, Thomson's Glove-fitting, double-bone
style, at \$3; Mad. Foy's, at \$1 15; Mrs. Moody's
Nominals, all qualities; French Hand-made,
Spring Corsets, at \$1 75, \$2 20 and \$2 50; Misses'

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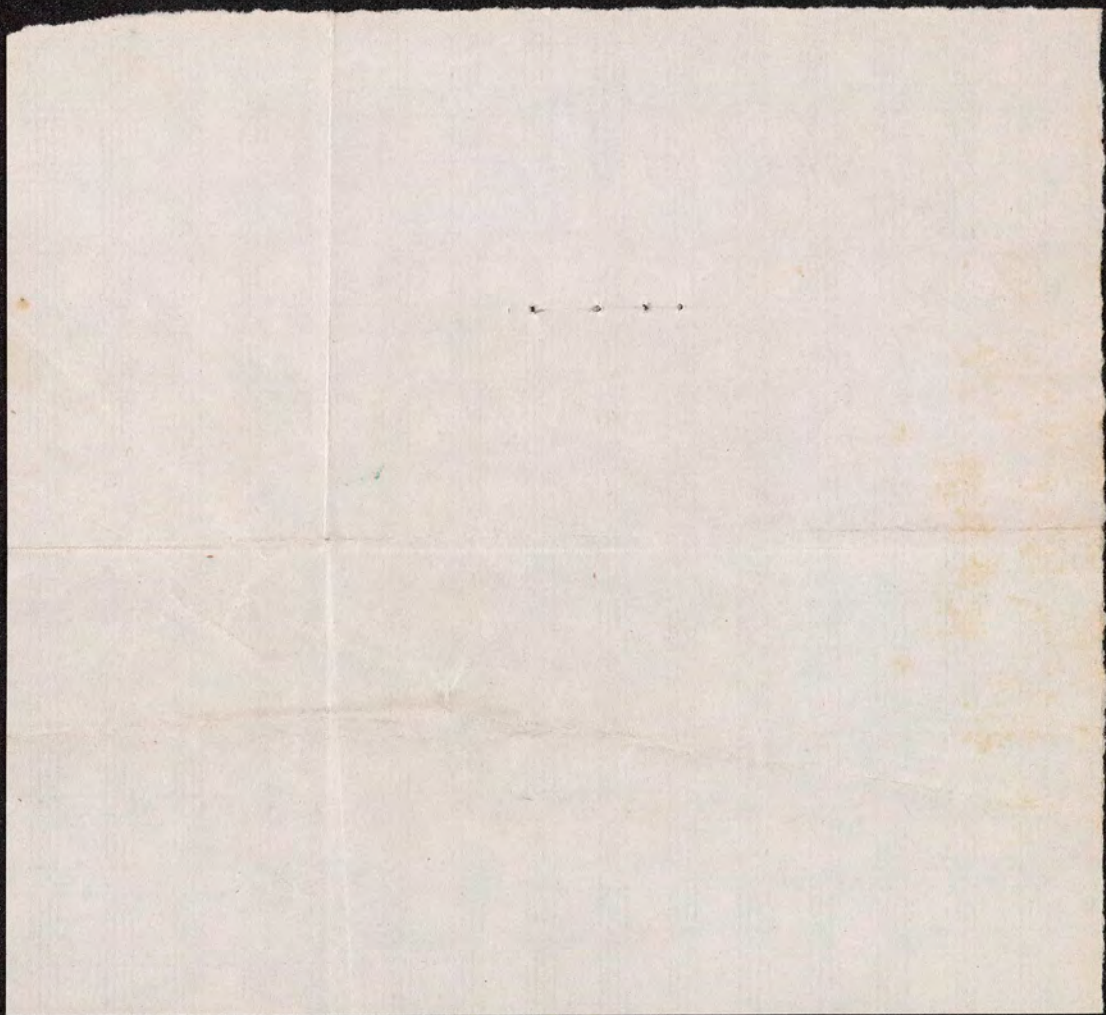
Pl

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Saturday, Sunday & Monday,

July 8, 9, 10 1876 — hottest of days.

In Philada. — 'reporter' 100° in shade.



Mortality In U. States
9th Census 1870.

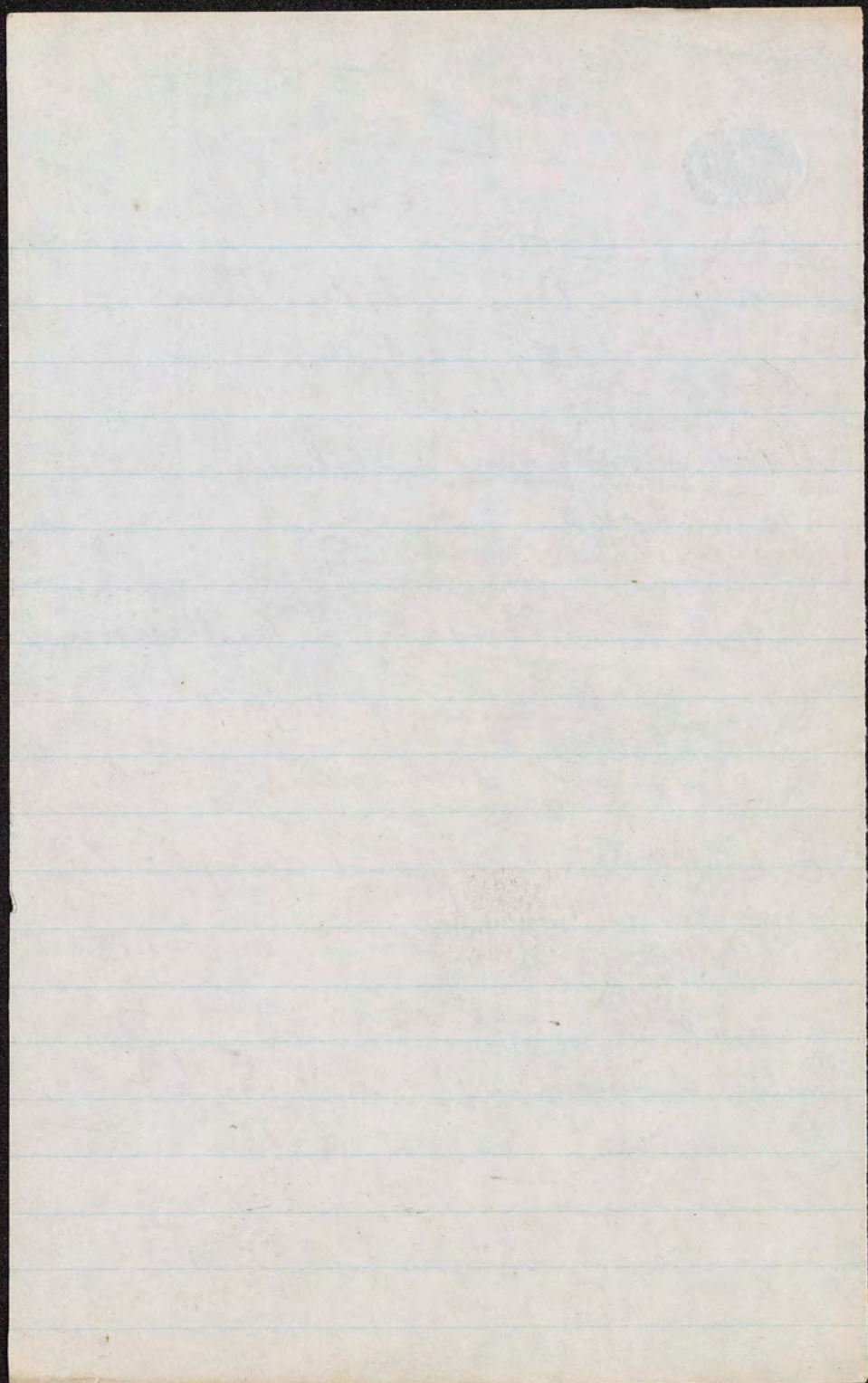
Consumption - Greatest mortality, ^{over 2000} in
19000 deaths,

Parts of Maine, Va., Tenn.,
Kent., O., Ind.,

Malarial Diseases - N. Florida, Eastern
S. Car., S. E. Texas.

Intestinal Diseases, S. E. Mississippi,
Central Michigan, & borders of
W. Iowa & E. Nebraska.

Enteric, Cerebro Spinal & Typhus Fevers;
Maximum, S. E. Georgia; in next
range, between 1400 & 2000 & 10,000 deaths,
Eastern Mississippi, part of N. South Carolina,
E. Missouri, & Central Minnesota.



CATALOGUE

OF

DRESS REFORM

AND

Hygienic Under-Garments,

FOR

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

TRADE MARK,
Dress Reform Committee

REG. MAY 26th, 1875.

MANUFACTURED BY

MRS. H. S. HUTCHINSON,

16 WEST 14TH STREET, NEW YORK.

Presented by Mrs M. A. Schultz.

REMOVED TO
15 E. 14th Street.

PRICE LIST.

	Garments.	Patterns.
Union Under-Flannel, from....	\$5 25 to \$10 00	
Chemiloon,.....	3 50	.30
“ Pattern with cloth model,.....		.50
Emancipation Suit (Patented Aug. 3, 1875),	4 00 5.00	
Emancipation Waist (Patented Aug. 3, 1875),.....	*2 50 †3 50	
Basque Waist, with Drawers,..	3 75	.50
Dress Reform Corset Waist, ladies,	2 50	
Skirts	2 50 7 00	.20
Flannel Dress Drawers,.....	5 50	.25
“ “ “ with Gaiters	6 00	.50
Leggings,.....	3 00	.15
Gabrielle Dress,.....		.50
Imperial Shoulder Brace and Skirt Suspender,.....	88	
Nonpareil and Peerless Skirt Suspender,.....	50	
Nilsson Shoulder Brace and Stocking Supporters, com- bined, ladies,.....	88	
Nilsson Shoulder Brace and Stocking Supporters, com- bined, misses',.....	62 75	
5th Avenue Stocking Support- ers, ladies',.....	50	
5th Avenue Stocking Support- ers, misses' and children's,	25 38	
The Favorite Brace Skirt and Stocking Supporter,.....	1 25	
The Elliott, or Ladies' Safety Suspender,.....	.65	
Basset's Laundry Gloss,	.25 a package.	

* As manufactured for the trade.

† Special orders.

A sample of any of the above articles sent by mail,
post paid, on receipt of price.

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OF

DRESS REFORM

AND

Hygienic Under-Garments,

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TRADE MARK,
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MANUFACTURED BY
MRS. H. S. HUTCHINSON,
16 WEST 14TH STREET, NEW YORK.

DRESS REFORM.

MUCH has been said and written on this subject, and the alarming increase of disease among women, known to be caused by their method of dressing, has called forth the cry—not only from every tired, worn and weary woman in the land, but from the young and sensibly thoughtful ones—"How shall we dress to be comfortable and well." Time, labor and money have been spent for a perfect, simple underdress, to free women from the slow suicides they have been committing. The hygienic undergarments are constructed on principles consistent with grace and beauty. For the benefit of those who are not acquainted with the simple principles underlying Dress Reform, it may be well to state them here :—

1st. That the vital organs in the central regions of the body should be allowed unimpeded action.

2d. That a uniform temperature of the body should be preserved.

3d. That the weight should be reduced to a minimum.

4th. That the shoulders, not the hips, should form the base of support.

No woman who has tried these garments ever complained of an uncomfortable strain at any point, and when they are worn, properly made and fitted, she is sensibly, healthfully and prettily clothed, with nothing to bind or to impede her circulation or movements. From her outward appearance no one would suspect the change in her undergarments, and might be at a loss to account for the improvement which is sure to take place both in her health and disposition.

Any lady can be furnished with a complete wardrobe, nicely fitted and made, by leaving her measure with us.

Our Shoulder Braces, Skirt Suspenders and Stocking Supporters, are of the best material, with patent clasps and safety pins. No buttons to come off, no button holes to tear out. Those who ever try them will have no other.

Agents wanted everywhere, to sell our Hygienic Garments and other articles approved by Dress Reform Committee. Send stamp for circulars and terms.

All should read the book on Dress Reform, edited by ABBA GOULD WOOLSON. Sent on receipt of price, post paid, to any address. Price \$1.50.

Eda M. Smith 154 3 North 17th
Manager for Phila.

Dress Reform Committee,

No. 16 West 14th Street,
NEW YORK.

Owing to the many calls from New York and vicinity, we have decided to open Rooms at No. 16 West 14th Street.

All are invited to call between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and examine our UNDER GARMENTS, made upon the following hygienic principles:

First. That the vital organs in central regions of the body should be allowed unimpeded action.

Second. That a uniform temperature of the body should be preserved.

Third. That weight should be reduced to a minimum.

Fourth. That the shoulders and not the hips should form the base of support.

The "UNION UNDER-FLANNEL" (trade name) is our first garment worn next the skin, and covering the whole body from neck to wrist and ankles.



Our second garment is the "CHEMILOON," or CHEMELETTE (trade name), combining chemise and drawers in one—or the Basque Waist and Drawers—of cotton, and so furnished with buttons that either suit supports the weight of the skirts and stockings from the shoulders, leaving the lungs and other vital organs free and untrammelled in their action; the EMANCIPATION SUIR, (trade name), so called by its inventor, is in one entire article of dress (or the drawers can be made separate to button on), and supplies the place of *chemise, drawers and corsets*. It combines all the advantages of the "Chemelette," and more, as it is so constructed and perfectly fitted to the bust as to give all necessary support. The arrangement for the buttoning on of the skirts is such in either of the three cotton suits, that no two bindings come in the same place. Either suit to be worn next the "Union Under-Flannel."

We also make "DRESS DRAWERS" (trade name), to be worn in place of the Under Skirt, for extra warmth in riding or walking, and during extreme cold in and out of doors. This article is made of colored flannel, water-proof, or of the dress material, as may be preferred, made to fit at the ankle closely inside the boot, or with gaiters to go over the boot, and to fasten by buttons arranged for the purpose upon the "Emancipation Suit," "Chemiloon," or "Basque Waist."

We recommend *but one skirt* This is made from any material that may be desired, the manner of making being the only point of importance. There are but few gathers about the waist, and it is made to fit the form; *if more than one skirt be worn*, we arrange them so that the bands shall not come in the same place. For those who object to so many buttons, we recommend the "Skirt Supporter." *The best in the market are sold by us. Hang the*

We do not propose to make any radical change in the outer dress; but we recommend that it be worn as simply made as good taste and due regard to beauty will permit: since the weight caused by numerous gathers and ornaments must add to the burdens which women bear in carrying their present style of dress. *all this on a single limb."*

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO

THE EMANCIPATION SUIT.



Believing that much of the ill-health of woman is attributable to ill constructed and too weighty clothing, the "EMANCIPATION SUIT" has been arranged with the intention of producing an undergarment which, by its peculiar fitness and styles of manufacture, will prove acceptable and conducive to the health of all who may wear it.

It may be made of cotton, linen, or any fabric adapted to the habit of the wearer, and requires, for a medium sized person, about five yards of 36 inch goods for one suit. It is made in one entire article of dress (or the drawers can be made separate to button on), and supplies the place of *chemise, drawers and corsets*.

As the study has been to produce a hygienic garment, viz :

To free the breasts from compression and irritation.

To equalize warmth and weight of clothing.

To free the waist line from ligature and excessive heating, and by the arrangement of buttons, support the clothing upon the shoulders, we recommend ladies adopting the high neck, long sleeves, and drawers tucked into

the stockings around the ankles, over which may be worn dress drawers neatly fitting and buttoning around the limb at the top of the boot.

As the warm weather approaches many prepare for it by having the waist made with short sleeves and low neck, to be worn with drawers flowing loosely at the bottom.

The garment may be plain or elaborately trimmed to suit the taste of the wearer.

Letters daily come to us full of grateful acknowledgements for the comfort and health restoring qualities of our garments. Those who have felt obliged to wear corsets for years—who “could not get through the day without them,” have, after a few hours’ trial of this Emancipation Suit, felt convinced that corsets were a superfluous article of dress.

Any lady can be furnished with a complete wardrobe, nicely fitted and made, by leaving her measure with us.

The garments are manufactured and for sale at the Rooms of

DRESS REFORM COMMITTEE,

NO. 16 WEST 14th ST., NEW YORK CITY.

All garments and patterns made at our Rooms bear the trade mark stamp.

TRADE MARK

DRESS REFORM COMMITTEE.

Reg. May 26th, 1875.

The Emancipation Waist, as manufactured for the trade, is sold at wholesale and retail at our rooms.

Agents wanted everywhere, to sell our Hygienic Garment and other articles approved by Dress Reform Committee. Send stamp for circulars and terms.

All should read the book on Dress Reform, edited by ABBA GOULD WOOLSON. Sent on receipt of price, post paid, to any address. Price \$1.50.

Mrs. H. S. HUTCHINSON

Secretary, Dress Reform Committee

16 West 14th St. New York City

PRICE LIST.

	Garments.	Patterns.
Union Under-Flannel, from -	\$1.00 to \$6.00	
Chemiloon,	3.50	.30
" Pattern, with cloth model,	-	.50
Emancipation Suit (Patented Aug. 2d, 1875),	3.00	
" Waist,	1.00	
Basque Waist, with Drawers,	1.00	.50
Dress Reform Corset Waist, ladies,	1.00	
" " " " misses,	1.00	
" " " " children,	1.00	
Skirts,	2.50	.20
Flannel Dress Drawers,	1.00	.25
" " " with Gaiters,	1.00	.50
Leggins,	1.00	.15
Gabrielle Dress,	-	.50
Skirt Supporters,	1.00	
Stocking Supporters, Ladies,	1.00	
" " Misses,	1.00	
Skirt Supporters and Shoulder Brace combined,	1.00	
Ladies' Shoulder Brace and Stocking Supporters,	1.00	
combined,	1.00	
Misses' Shoulder Brace and Stocking Supporters,	1.00	
combined,	1.00	
The Elliott, or Ladies' Safety Suspender,	1.00	

* As manufactured for the trade.

† Special orders.

A sample of any of the above articles sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price.

We warrant our Garments to fit customers who call and are measured at the rooms; but orders and measurements sent by mail, must be filled at the risk of the purchaser. All goods are sent C. O. D. Letters, to be answered must enclose a stamp

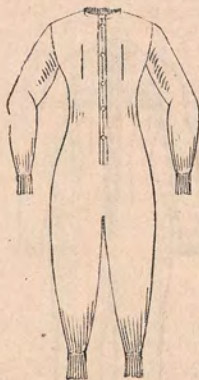
ADDRESS,

MRS. H. S. HUTCHINSON,

Manager Dress Reform Committee,

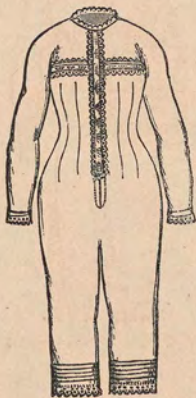
16 West 14th St., New York City.

The Union Under-Flannel.



By reference to the drawing it will be seen that the vest and drawers are in one, being knitted together in process of manufacture, forming a continuous garment from the neck to the wrists and ankles, clothing the whole body evenly and fitting it closely. These flannels are manufactured expressly for us from the white cashmere and merino. Prices from \$5.25 to \$10.00.

The "Chemiloon,"



or CHEMELETTE (trade name), combining chemise and drawers in one—or the Basque Waist and Drawers—of cotton, and so furnished with buttons that either suit supports the weight of the skirts and stockings from the shoulders, leaving the lungs and other vital organs free and untrammelled in their action.

The Emancipation Suit

Patented August 3d, 1875.



Believing that much of the ill-health of woman is attributable to ill-constructed and too weighty clothing, the "EMANCIPATION SUIT" has been arranged with the intention of producing an undergarment which, by its peculiar fitness and styles of manufacture, will prove acceptable and conducive to the health of all who may wear it.

It may be made of cotton, linen, or any fabric adapted to the habit of the wearer. It is made in one entire article of dress (or the drawers can be made separate to button on), and supplies the place of *Chemise, Drawers and Corsets*.

The study has been to produce a hygienic garment, viz.:

To free the breasts from compression and irritation.

To equalize warmth and weight of clothing.

To free the waist line from ligature and excessive heating, and by the arrangement of buttons, support the clothing upon the shoulders.

The Emancipation Waist.

Patented August 3d, 1875.



This waist is universally acknowledged to be one of the best of the strictly hygienic Dress Reform garments. It is adapted for ladies and misses, and when properly fitted to the form takes the weight of the outer clothing from the hips and distributes the strain over the shoulders. It is made to lace at the side or plain, as the above cut represents.

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING MEASURES TO BE SENT FOR GARMENTS.

* Bust Measure. No. of inches.

Under Bust Measure.

* Waist Measure.

* Length of Waist under arm.

Hips, three inches below the waist.

Width of Back across shoulders.

Length of Back from neck to waist.

Length of Sleeve outside.

Length of Shoulder.

Around Arm-size, (high up).

Length of Drawers, from waist down; and state whether *open* or *closed*.

* MEASURES TO BE SENT FOR PATTERNS.

All our garments and patterns bear the trade mark, "Dress Reform Committee."

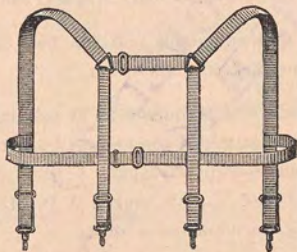
We warrant our Garments to fit customers who call and are measured at the rooms; but orders and measurements sent by mail must be filled at the risk of the purchaser, All are sent C. O. D. Letters, to be answered, must enclose a stamp.

Address,

MRS. H. S. HUTCHINSON,
16 W. Fourteenth Street, N. Y.



"DRESS DRAWERS" (trade name), to be worn in place of the Under Skirt, for extra warmth in riding or walking, and during extreme cold in and out of doors. This article is made of colored flannel, waterproof, or of the dress material, as may be preferred, made to fit at the ankle closely inside the boot, or with gaiters to go over the boot, and to fasten by buttons arranged for the purpose upon the "Emancipation Suit," "Chemiloon," or "Basque Waist."



Imperial Skirt Supporter and Shoulder Brace
Combined.

The Evils of the Present Mode of Dressing.

The great majority of our women suffer from displacement and disease of internal organs. This ill health destroys their enjoyment, usefulness and even life, and it is transmitted to their offspring, so that a race of invalids is growing up. These evils have for their most prolific cause, the present ruinous mode of dressing.

I. It is quite apparent that clothing should serve for warmth and covering, but should never compress any organs or muscles, nor restrict the free use of any part of the body. Yet women clothe the upper portion of their bodies so as to cramp the chest, and bind down the arms, while their lower limbs are so hampered by heavy, twisting, trailing skirts that walking is difficult, and more active exercise out of the question.

The least pressure upon the ribs and soft fleshy walls of the chest, waist, or abdomen, must thrust the stomach, heart, and liver up against the lungs, thus impeding respiration, and force the lower organs down, out of position. Hence all tight-fitting waists or bands which require the slightest effort to bring them together should be abandoned. There are generally about sixteen layers of muslin or cloth drawn tightly around a woman's waist. "A belt of iron, two inches wide, welded closely about the body, could scarcely be more unyielding."

The corset is utterly to be condemned, because even if laced as loosely as possible, it distorts the form from

its very *shape*, and its stiff bones. It also causes extreme and deadly heat about the central region of the body. It is said that the corset affords support. Surely the Creator gave women muscles and bones sufficient for the purpose. His work need not be supplemented. The very weakness which craves artificial support is probably caused by bad dressing.

II. The body should be kept at a uniform temperature throughout. There should be the same thickness of covering over every part. The extremities need even more than the trunk, because farther from the centre of circulation. Undue heat about the abdomen and lower part of the spinal column is hurtful in the extreme. Let us see how we obey this rule. Bands, folds, gathers, corsets and waists form more than a dozen layers about the waist, while thin drawers and stockings, the compression of tight shoes and garters, low-necked and short-sleeved under-ropes, and skirts which serve as fans, leave the extremities unprotected and cold. Thus, we reverse the rule.

III. Weight should be reduced to a minimum, but women seem trying to reach a maximum by loading themselves down, with under-skirts, dress-skirts, and over-skirts, which are as numerous, as long, as heavy and as much burdened with ruffles, puffs, kilts, etc., as human ingenuity can make them.

IV. The shoulders, and not the hips, should support all lower garments. At the shoulders, we have strong, horizontal bones, which will not be injured by moderate weight, but at the waist, we have only the soft, muscular walls, and the hips, which give but a slight support at two points, and that when the bands are tightly fastened. The internal organs of the abdomen are loose and floating, and protected only by yielding muscles, and the slightest strain will drag them down,

and if continued, cause weakness, disease, and a long line of ills. One physician says: "No description can give any adequate idea of the evils consequent upon wearing skirts hanging from the hips."

We appeal to all women, as they value life, health, comfort, and usefulness for themselves, and their children, to change their manner of dressing. Cut your merinoes and flannels in a single garment adjusted to the form, which shall clothe you evenly from throat to wrists and ankles without gathers, bands or double thickness anywhere. Cut chemise and drawers together in like manner. Lay aside corsets and closely-fitting waists. Wear but one underskirt, or at most two, and let them be gored, with but little fullness at the waist. Let your dress-skirts be as short and light as may be, and hang them all from the shoulders by a suspender or skirt-supporter. Clothe the extremities warmly. Let the entire dress be so comfortable, healthful and simple as not to absorb time and energy which should be devoted to higher aims.

The style of dress we advocate—described fully in a book entitled "Dress Reform"—is cool in summer and warm in winter. It forbids pinched waists but removes the undue fullness of gathers and plaits, and displaced organs below the waist. The underskirt is circular with a circular opening to be buttoned on the long underwaist. All the garments, even stockings, are lifted easily by the slightest elevation of the shoulders. The "Emancipation Waist," together with the shoulder brace, supplies the place of a corset to those accustomed to the article.

For the outer dress itself, at least for the house, the "Gabrielle" is best.

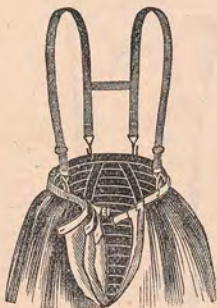
If any one doubts the necessity of a change in this direction, let her make herself acquainted with the

physical condition of the women about her, She will not find one in a hundred who does not suffer from the causes we have indicated. Let her notice how rosy little girls change into pale, languid young ladies with the putting on of corsets and long dresses. Let her comprehend that it is this hampering dress which precludes the so-much-needed physical exercises in our girls' schools. Let her watch the staggering, tumbling efforts of women to get on or off a car, or to do anything that requires free use of the limbs. Let her compare the shape of her corset and the size of her waists and bands with her own chest when expanded for a deep breath, and notice whether there is not a feeling of relief when the clothing is removed. Let her count the thicknesses around her waist, and compare it with the thinly clad extremities. Let her estimate the amount of time, thought, and vitality, expended upon making, arranging and wearing. Let her weigh her skirts, and remember that untold suffering, and weakness, and, under certain circumstances, terrible pain and danger, must follow the drag of those five, ten or twenty pounds upon her hips.

It is not true that women were created invalids. If they will live wisely and well, and dress so simply and easily that their attire will seem a part of themselves, instead of breaking down in the prime of life they will be ready to take their part in the great world's work.

Mrs. M. L. GRIFFITH.

Nonpariel and Peerless Skirt Suspender.



NONPARIEL SUSPENDER.

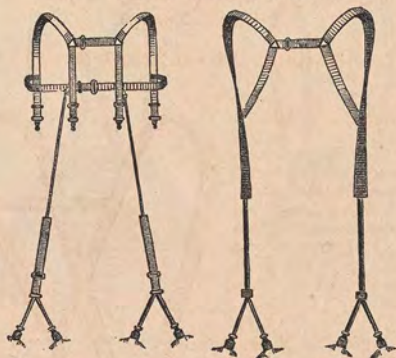


PEERLESS SUSPENDER.

PATENTED MAY 5, 1874.

Can be attached in a moment to one or half a dozen skirts. Our Safety Pins having shielded points, it is impossible for them to injure the clothing or prick the person while wearing.

These Suspenders furnish a perfect article of Ladies' Underwear. They are all supplied with *Ellis' Patent Safety Pins* for *instantly and firmly* attaching the skirts, and have no buttons to come off, button-holes to tear out, or buckles to tear the skirts. It is an established physiological fact, admitted and attested by all the medical faculty, both in this country and in Europe, that the majority of diseases are traceable to the manner of dress, by the weight of skirts, all supported by waistbands, pressing upon the abdomen, thereby being the direct cause of most female weaknesses.

LADIES'**Shoulder Brace, Skirt and Stocking Supporters,***With Patent Clasps.*

The Favorite Shoulder Brace, Skirt and Stocking Supporter.

Nilsson Stocking Supporter and Shoulder Brace Combined.

The Nilsson Stocking Supporter is constructed upon physiological principles, having for its aim health and comfort. It supports the stockings from the shoulders and thus obviates the injurious effect caused from wearing the garter and waistband.

The Shoulder Brace is particularly adapted to the wants of young misses, and supplies a demand of long standing.

It has received the highest recommendation from leading physicians, and our "Dress Reform Women" have given it their endorsement as an improvement in ladies' wear destined to relieve much suffering.

All the Nilsson Stocking Supporters have patent attachments for fastening to the stockings.

See Price List.

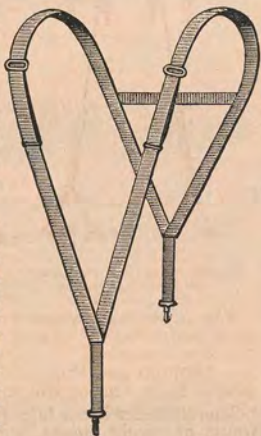
The Elliott, or Ladies' Safety Suspender,

*For firmly and securely holding in place the
Periodical Bandage.*

Patented October 26th, 1875.

This useful and much desired article, unlike all others in the market, supports the bandage from the shoulders, thereby avoiding all pressure upon the hips and abdomen, and avoids the injurious effects caused by wearing belts.

"THE ELLIOTT" Safety Suspender, in design, practicability and workmanship is without a rival in the market. It consists of easy-fitting straps passing over the shoulders, made adjustable in every part, having Ellis' Patent Shielded Safety Pins for firmly attaching to the Bandage.



It has received the highest recommendations from the medical faculty, approved and worn by the Ladies' Dress Reform Committee, and is commended by every lady at sight. It being indispensable in promoting health and comfort, we feel confident that once used it will never be dispensed with, but highly recommended by all ladies.



Gents' Nickel Plate Drawer Supporter.

Price by Mail, 25c.



Gents' Drawer Supporter, for securing and holding the Drawers in place.

Price 35c.



Gents' Sleeve Elastic, adjusted length-wise of arm.

Price 25c.

TESTIMONIALS

Regarding our Emancipation Waist and other Garments.

For stout, fleshy women, who must be encompassed in some shapely and strong limits, it is, I believe, perfection. It is modeled after nature in shape, and so respects the fullness of the body at the waist in front, which no corsets or waists do.

ABBA GOULD WOOLSON,
Of the Boston Dress Reform Committee.

I consider the Emancipation Waist preferable to any other one garment of its kind that I have seen, being suitable both for lean and stout, in summer and in winter. By means of the puffing in front, when full and starched, the necessity of clumsy, heating pads is obviated. It is a waist to which any and all sorts of undergarments may be attached at pleasure, and to the comfort and satisfaction with which it can be worn, I can testify from my own experience.

Mrs. C. M. SEVERANCE,
Of the Boston Dress Reform Committee.

There is not a physician probably in the universe who will not say the whole human family would reap large benefits from some method by which ladies could be relieved from the weight of heavy clothing resting upon their hips, and especially the spinal column. In fact, if they will only stop to think one moment they will see the importance of this new garment. The Dress Reform Committee have invented undergarments that will work wonders in this direction, if the female community will only adopt them.

W. R. THOMPSON, M. D.
New York, November 1st, 1875.

[*Extract from a Letter of Mrs. Dio Lewis.*]

Am talking Dress Reform to the ladies at the different towns and cities we visit in our travels. I cannot say too much in their favor. The Emancipation Waists are perfect, so comfortable no one should wear anything else. I say to all try them. I am to exhibit our Dress Reform Garments next Tuesday afternoon to the lady teachers of this county.

Mrs. DIO LEWIS,

Of the Dress Reform Committee.

Iowa City, August 23rd, 1875.

MRS. HUTCHINSON—*Dear Madam* : I wish to express my entire satisfaction in the new style of undergarments with which I supplied myself at your rooms. Nothing could induce me to return to the thralldom of stays and bindings.

Yours truly,

B. H. S. WILBER,

No. 128 14th St., New York.

MY DEAR MRS. HUTCHINSON :—I can say for myself, children, and many others, after a year's trial of your flannels and Emancipation Suits, that they are *perfect*, and I could not now do without them. Every day I am hearing of the perfect satisfaction they are giving every one who has tried them—in fact I have never known a person who did not like them.

Very truly yours,

E. R. HORTON,

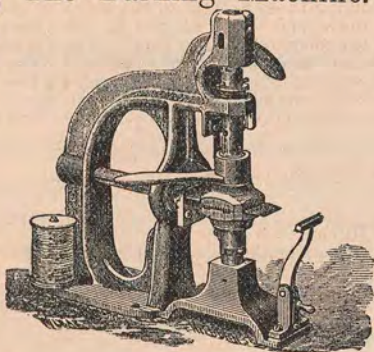
No. 17 Hanson St.

Boston, Oct. 29th, 1875.

[*Extract from the Journal and Free Press, Northampton, Mass., Oct. 13th, 1875.*]

The undergarments are rightly named Emancipation Suits, and must gain in popularity as their comfort and health-restoring qualities become known. The suit or waist makes the best rival for the murderous corset yet invented, but to be appreciated must be seen and examined.

The Darning Machine.



Price \$10.

THE HOSMER DARNING MACHINE—an entirely new invention—while stopping the hole, gives to the added part *elasticity equal to that possessed by the original garment*, while at the same time strengthening and completely reinforcing the thin parts around the hole.

All the processes of the hand darning-needle are repeated by the Machine. But instead of one needle, the Machine uses twelve, and each needle carries two threads. The Machine conveys twenty-four threads, and spans an ordinary hole at a single motion and in a few seconds of time. By this multiplication of needles the work is rapidly accomplished, and when completed, proves more durable than hand-darning.

The Darning Machine darns with all classes of yarns, is very easily managed, and is not likely to get out of order. A child of intelligence can adjust the work, thread the needles and operate the machine. An expert operator can darn a hole an inch in diameter, in one minute.

MRS. H. S. HUTCHINSON,

Sole Agent for New York and New Jersey,

Principal Office at the Dress Reform Committee's Rooms, 16 West 14th Street, New York.

**The Cheapest Illustrated Magazine
in the World.**

THE NEW YORK MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, a very Handsomely Illustrated Magazine, devoted not alone to Fashions, but containing the Choicest Selections for Family Reading, Art, Science, Home Culture and General Literature, will be sent to any address for one year, with back numbers for three months, on receipt of One Dollar, including a choice of either of the beautiful Oil Chromos, (in Sixteen Colors,) entitled "The Old Oaken Bucket" or "Our Little Darling;" for three months, without chromo, free of postage, 25 cents. Address, SHARPS PUBLISHING Co., 127, 129 and 131 Mercer Street, N. Y.

DRESS REFORM

—ON—

HYGIENIC PRINCIPLES.

No. 16 W. 14th Street, N. Y.

Having opened rooms as above, we take pleasure in inviting all to call between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. and examine our

UNDERGARMENTS,

made upon hygienic principles, which gives uniform temperature to the body and reduces the weight to a minimum, suspended from the shoulder instead of the hips, thereby giving free circulation throughout the entire body.

The Emancipation Suit

Is in one entire article of dress, and supplies the place of chemise, drawers and corset. These will be found more comfortable than the old style.

Address,

MRS. H. S. HUTCHINSON,

Manager Dress Reform Committee,

16 W. 14th Street, N. Y.

Bassett's Laundry Gloss.

THIS preparation has been thoroughly tested and approved, and will be found a favorite in the Laundry, for the following reasons:

It makes the starch light and spongy.

It lessens the labor in starching.

It prevents the iron from sticking.

It whitens the goods, and gives to them when ironed a fine, flexible, domestic finish, unsurpassed by any other preparation.

All goods starched by this process may be packed away for a long period of time without yellowing or becoming musty. Warranted not to injure the goods.

Use it in starch water for Skirts, Pillow-shams and all Cotton Goods.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Dissolve one pint of pure starch in a little cold water; add hot water, stirring it briskly; boil ten or fifteen minutes; then as soon as it stops boiling, add a teaspoonful of Laundry Gloss, and stir until it is thoroughly mixed. This will make three and a half pints of starch ready for use.

If extra stiffness is required, add a teaspoonful of pulverized Gum Arabic.

In winter keep in warm room.

If it should freeze, thaw it by immersing bottle in lukewarm water.

Shake the mixture before using, and after use cork tight.

If your grocer does not keep it, send to P. O. Box 4825; or Mrs. Hutchinson, 16 W. 14th St., New York.

FOR SALE—In packages: 25c., enough for 20 pounds of starch; \$1 25 pint; \$2 50 quart, and \$8 per gallon.

A liberal discount to the trade.

SEA WATER TEMPERATURES.

It will be a matter of great interest to those visiting the Atlantic seacoast for its surf bathing to note the temperatures which usually prevail in the sea water during August. Of course, old *habitués* of the seaside resorts know something of this from experience, but the actual thermometric observations will be appreciated even by them. For several years the Weather Bureau has been taking observations at a number of coast stations, which suffice to determine approximately the thermal character of the sea from Florida to Maine. An analysis of these observations shows the following results: The average of maximum temperature of the water in the months of July and August respectively is, at Jacksonville, Florida, 87.75 and 88.25 degrees; at Charleston, S. C., 86.00 and 87.25 degrees; at Wilmington, N. C., 85.50 and 83.50; at Norfolk, 81.00 and 82.25; at New London, Connecticut, 70.66 and 74.00; at Wood's Holl, Massachusetts (near Nantucket), 76.25 and 75.25; and at Portland, Maine, 60.25 and 60.50 degrees. A very notable fact, apparently established by the observations, is that the seawater bathing temperature is inlets all the way up to Portland, Maine, warmer in August than in July, the greatest difference noted being found at New London, where the August temperature is one and a third degrees higher than in the preceding month. If we tabulate all the observations from Jacksonville to Portland, the average temperature for July is 78.24 degrees, against 78.85 for August.

These figures, it must be remembered, represent the maxima of heat in the bottom waters, varying in depth at different station. But, as in the two summer months named, there are but few decided variations in the warmth of the water along our Atlantic shores, and fewer and lesser changes in August than in July, the above figures sustain the comparison just made between the temperature of the sea in these two months. The average temperature of the water on the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts for the same months is, judging from these Signal Service investigations, slightly above the average temperature of the air, while on the Middle Atlantic and New England coasts the water is slightly cooler than the air. The official observations are made at the bottom, or a few feet below the surface of the sea, so as to prevent the thermometer from being affected by the sun's rays, and to ensure its recording the water-temperature alone.

Dr H Hartshorne
East Penn Street
NOV 6

FIVE CENTS A WEEK

The New York Railroad Investigation.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Legislature's Investigating Convention on Railroads met here this morning. Mr. Vanderbilt was sworn, and testified that he was president of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; had been connected with railroads about fifteen years, his first connection being with the Harlem road. Identified the lease of the Harlem to the Hudson River road. The capital stock of the Harlem was originally nine millions; another million was subsequently issued. Under the terms of the lease was to be used in improving that road; could not say to what part of it was so used. Think the dividend on stock at eight per cent.; have been connected with the Harlem road since the lease to the New York Central at that time to 1873, at the time of the lease was Vice President of the Harlem; my duties at that time were to look into the internal affairs of the road; did not have much railroad experience, and had to learn; knew more about the Hudson river at that time than the Harlem; after the consolidation, from 1869 to 1873, was director on both roads; had nothing to do with the lease of the Harlem to the New York Central; other officers knew more about it than I did; I was a director, but had not had much experience; the other people were experienced, and it was left to them; the lease was desirable on the part of both companies, profitable to both, to the stockholders of the Harlem and to the Central, from the increased facilities in New York city.

Mr. Sterne's questions here sought to show that through traffic to Albany via Harlem was entirely suspended by the lease.

Mr. Vanderbilt stated that some business was done by the connection with the Boston and Albany road; that the receipts from milk and local traffic were equal to the payments under the lease; that the facilities obtained by the lease at the Forty-second street depot were valuable; that the lease of the Harlem was part of the scheme to benefit all traffic going into New York. My father was the controlling spirit at that time. I was merely secondary. The lease was intended to benefit both roads. Can't

Highest Surf Temperature.

(24)

Cape May — 70° — 80° Fahr.

Boulogne, France — 65° — 70°

English Coast — 68° — 72°

Normandy — ~~67°~~ 69°

Baltic Sea — ~~66°~~ 66°

Mediterranean, Trieste — ~~86°~~ 86°

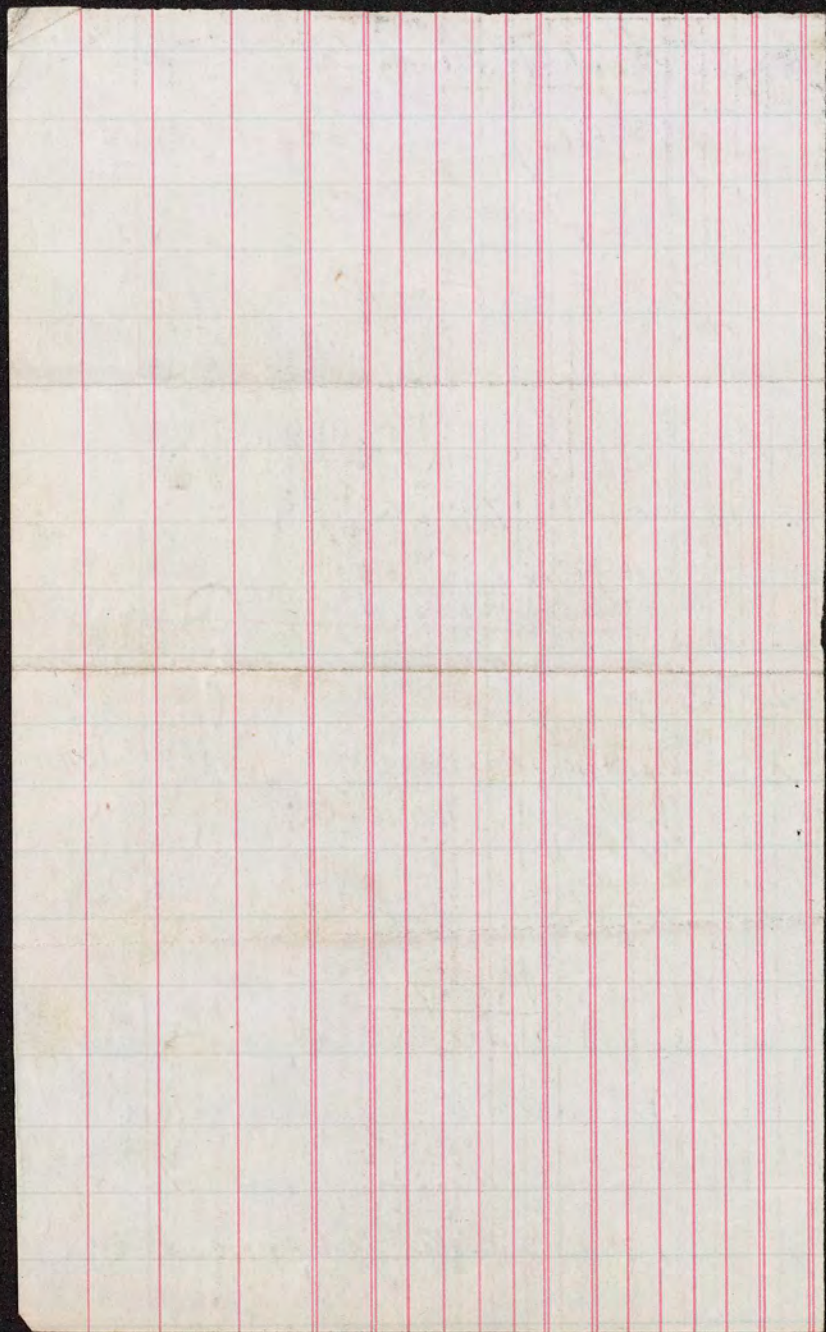
Qualities of Sea Water.

1. Stimulating to the Skin.
2. Dense, making more pressure than fresh water.
3. Saline, a portion of the salts being absorbed.

Precepts.

Always wet the head, soon and often, in bathing.

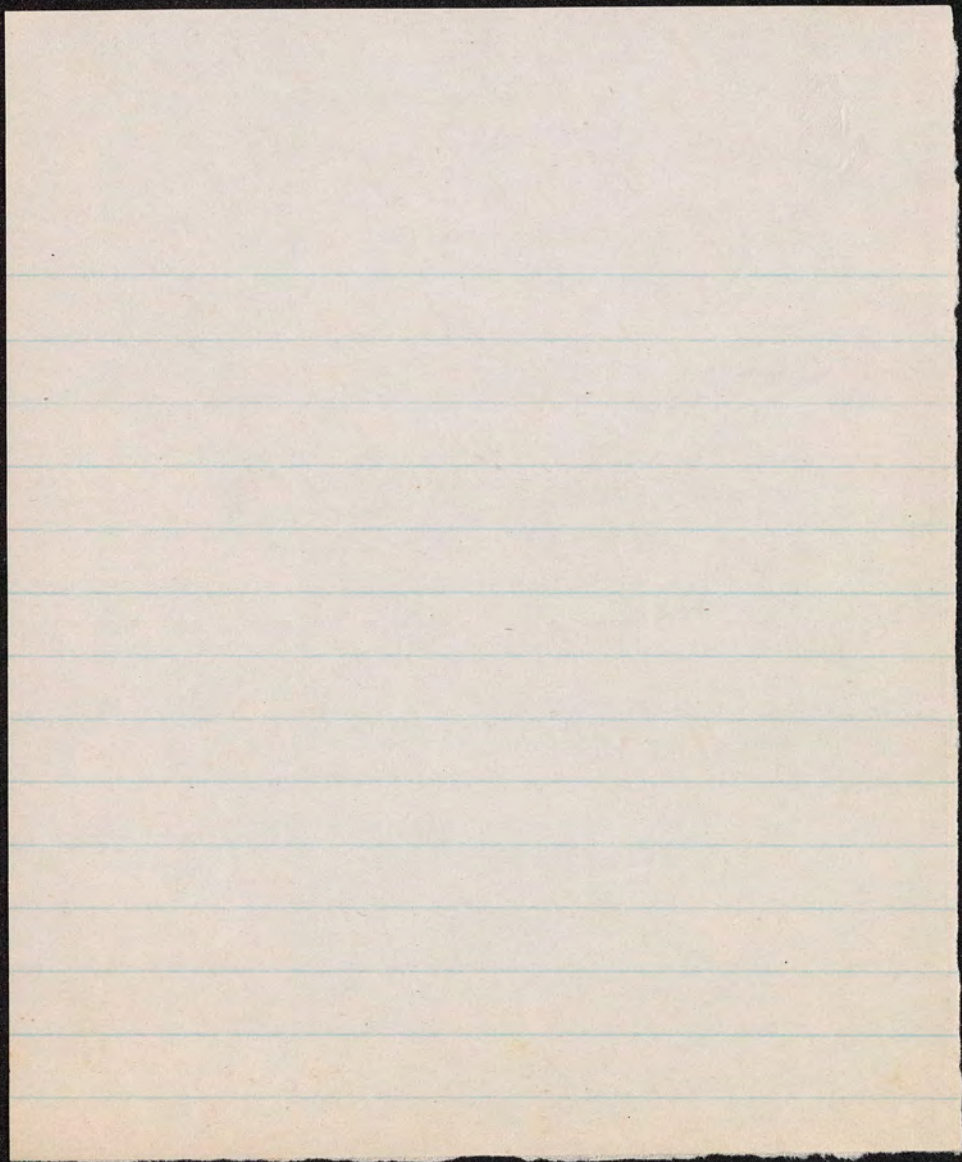
Remain in the surf only 10 or 15 minutes at once.



Bathes

(pump 4134
auto)

Cold	32°	to 70° Fahr
Cool	70°	85°
Temid	85°	90°
Warm	90°	95°
Hot	95°	100°
Vapor	100°	120°
Hot air	130°	250°



WHY THE TEETH DECAY.

THE causes of the decay of teeth have hitherto been a matter of doubt, but the investigations of Leber and Rottenstein throw considerable light on the problem. We are glad to see that their work on "Dental Caries" has been translated by Professor T. H. Chandler, of the Harvard Dental School, and published by Messrs. Lindsay and Blakiston. They recognize constitutional differences in teeth, rendering some more sensitive than others to the influences that favor decay. These influences are not so much internal or vital as external and chemical. Decay begins at the surface, and there it must be checked, if checked at all. It is chiefly caused by acids, and by a certain fungus, the *Leptothrix buccalis*, found abundantly in the mouth. Under the microscope the fungus appears as a gray, finely granular mass or matrix, with filaments delicate and stiff, which erect themselves above the surface of this granular substance so as to resemble an uneven turf. The fungus attains its greatest size in the interstices of the teeth. All acids, both mineral and vegetable, act promptly on the teeth. Various acids are taken with food, or in medicines, or are formed in the mouth itself by some abnormality in our secretions, which should be alkaline, or by an acid fermentation of particles of food. But acids alone will not account for all the phenomena of caries in the teeth. They play a primary and principal part, making the teeth porous and soft. In this state, the tissues having lost their normal consistency, fungi penetrate both the canaliculi of the enamel and of the dentine, and by their growth produce softening and destructive effects much more rapid than the action of acids alone can accomplish. Bowditch, in examining forty persons of different professions, and living different kinds of life, found in almost all of them vegetable and animal parasites. The parasites were abundant in proportion to the neglect of cleanliness. The means ordinarily employed to clean the teeth had no effect on the parasites, while soapy water appeared to destroy them.

We may remark that it is several years since attention was first called to this fungus of the mouth and its possible influence in causing the teeth to decay, but the investigations of Leber and Rottenstein appear to have settled the question beyond a doubt. The "moral" is, that if we would preserve our teeth we must keep them scrupulously clean, and we must use soap as an ingredient in our dentifrices or in addition to them. It is not necessary to employ any of the so-called "dental soaps." We have found by experience that the imported white castile soap, which is probably the purest soap made in the world — a fact worth remembering in other connections — is quite tasteless, or at least has no unpleasant taste. Rub the wet tooth-brush over a piece of this soap before dipping it into the dentifrice you

must drop dropping from droppers."

HYGIENIC TREATMENT OF THE AGED.

MR. HABERSHON, in a clinical lecture at Guy's Hospital, London, referring to the case of an old man, remarked: "The man died simply from the shock produced by coming out into the cold and fog, which, though only an inconvenience to us, was sufficient to lead to a fatal result in one whose circulation had become enfeebled, and whose vital force had so nearly lost its power. I am reminded by this case of an instance of longevity communicated to me by a gentleman the other day: his mother, who had died at the age of one hundred and two, during the winter months 'had refused to get up, saying that she was only warm in bed.' I have no doubt that it was owing to this uniform warm temperature that she lived so long; and I mention the instance as a recommendation to you, when you have to prescribe for old people, to advise that they be kept warm. You should also look carefully after their nourishment. Old people cannot eat large meals; therefore they must take them more frequently. Many old people will wake up about three or four o'clock in the morning. It is a good plan that they should have some nourishment then; otherwise, the interval between the night and morning meals is too long for their declining strength. It is by care in such minutiae, that we may prolong the life of the aged."

THE BURGLAR AND THE SKELETON. — A "skeleton in the closet" is not generally considered a pleasant thing to have, but a recent occurrence in Greensburg, Pa., shows that it may sometimes answer a good purpose. A burglar broke into a physician's office in that town, and opening a closet (while his companion with a dark lantern was in another part of the room) got his hands between the jaws of a skeleton, which, being adjusted with a coil spring and kept open with a thread, closed suddenly on the intruding hand by the breaking of the thread. Startled at being thus seized, he uttered a faint shriek, and when his companion turned the lantern toward him and he beheld himself in the grim and ghastly jaws of Death himself, he became so overpowered by fear that he fainted and fell insensible to the floor, pulling the skeleton down upon him, and making so much noise that his companion fled immediately. The doctor, alarmed at the noise and confusion, hastened into the office and secured the terror-stricken burglar, still held by the skeleton.

CINCHO-QUININE. — The experience of hundreds of our best physicians in the use of this agent is daily furnishing fresh confirmation of the new views with regard to the cinchona alkaloids that are fast gaining acceptance both in Europe and in this country. There can no longer be any reason for claiming that quinia has any marked advantage as a febrifuge over its kindred alkaloids. The value of a combination of all these alkaloids, as presented in cincho-quinine, though at first denied by those who were reluctant to give up the "traditions of the elders," has been established beyond a doubt, and the "authorities" on this subject, as on so many other medical and scientific questions, are now "behind the times."

While it is true that General Grose, who did valiant service for the Dutch under the Duke of Cumberland in the Flanders war, went for thirty years without an evacuation of the bowels, and that M. Poteau tells us of a young lady who, though she ate abundantly of fruit and liquid food, supplemented the urinary secretion only by copious greasy sweats, and that cases are not excessively uncommon where persons have gone frequently, or even habitually, for periods of weeks, without fecal discharges, yet the vast majority of the sons of Adam can hope for no such immunity from the daily demand of nature for self-purification.

or turning-rather, by means of various attachments, through eccentrics and levers, the rotation of the wheel is converted into vibrations, either vertical, horizontal, or curvilinear in their direction, of any desired rapidity, and applicable to the abdominal walls, the surface overlying the liver, or any other organ on which we wish to act, or to the extremities. The immediate effect of this rapid vibratile motion is to increase the surface-temperature of the part, promote nervous sensibility, and stimulate the capillaries to increased action. Its ultimate effect is to promote absorption of effete and effused material, hasten molecular change, invigorate the nutritive processes, and restore muscular tone. Applied

Evils & Dangers of Constipation.

1. Irritation & Inflammation of the Bowels.
2. Hemorrhoids.
3. Hernia, & Strangulation.
4. Obstruction of the Bowels.
5. Sympathetic Disorders of Stomach, Brain, &c.
6. Blood-poisoning, from arrest of glandular Excretion.

Causes of Constipation.

1. Neglect, making accumulation in the Rectum.
2. Deficient peristaltic muscular power in the bowels.
3. Deficient innervation.
4. Insufficient glandular

REGITATION. REGITATION. REGITATION. REGITATION. REGITATION. REGITATION. REGITATION. REGITATION. REGITATION. REGITATION.

Secretion.

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over

Aids to the Bowels.

2

1. Fruit, fresh or dried.
2. Bran bread, molasses, ~~le figs~~.
3. Regularity of periods for defecation.
4. Laxative medicines, as rhubarb, &c;

Small doses of nux vomica
in long protracted cases. Sometimes, in
such instances, electricity does good.

(Tuesday)

RECIPITATIO

RECIPITATION.

NAME.

No.

and, consequent upon that, we get diseased kidneys and diseased lungs. Then we get diseased heart and nervous system. The general effects are no doubt, first, congestion of these organs; next, increase of their fibrous tissue, which presses upon the secreting cells and induces general atrophy and fattiness.

Respecting the conditions in which the administration of alcohol is useful, we come upon a slight difference of opinion between Sir W. Gull and the other witnesses, he preferring to name as a sedative what they characterize as a stimulant. We think that alcohol will act as one or other, according to the condition in which it is administered. In the case which Sir W. Gull supposes, of very high and uncontrollable delirium in early typhoid, alcohol no doubt calms and quiets the patient, and this action may fairly be called sedative. Similarly, in the later high fever spoken of by Dr. Brunton, alcohol may be useful to lower the pulse and the temperature. There is, however, this difference between these two actions, that the former is not generally obtained until a rather large quantity of alcohol has been administered, while the pulse and temperature are generally lowered by smaller quantities. In the latter case, the reduction of pulse and temperature is probably induced by the combustion of the alcohol itself in place of that of the tissues. The delirium is calmed, on the other hand, probably by clouding of the intellectual powers, and by the soporific effect of the alcohol on the nervous tissues. These two actions may be called sedative if the ultimate effect of the alcohol, rather than its mode of action, be taken into account. The stimulant action, on the other hand, of which Dr. Brunton and Dr. Burdon Sanderson spoke, may be looked upon as the primary action of alcohol; that, namely, of filling the capillary vessels by removing or diminishing the power of the sympathetic system of nerves. It is by such an action on the stomach, no doubt, that the feeble digestion to which Dr. Brunton referred can be improved or stimulated; and it is by inducing this action that alcohol sometimes acts as by magic upon the pain of anæmic or spanæmic neuralgia or headache, or that it prevents from stoppage the exhausted heart beating feebly in the termination of typhus fever, before convalescence is fairly established. This being so, it seems to come to this, that the sedative action spoken of by Sir W. Gull is only an increased quantity of what is generally called the stimulant action of alcohol. The latter is obtained by the administration of so much alcohol as will somewhat paralyze the sympathetic nerves and congest the capillaries; the former, or sedative action, is obtained by still more paralyzing the sympathetic system, and also to some extent by substituting the consumption of alcohol for that of the patient's own tissues. Inasmuch, however, as both actions are obtained by paralyzing the nervous system, it might be well, as Dr. Gull proposes, to consider alcohol as a sedative rather than as a stimulant; and we are inclined to think that the use of this term might be of some advantage to the public by keeping before them the mode of action of alcohol.

While we are upon the so-called stimulant action of alcohol, we wish to draw attention to a very extraordinary statement made by Dr. Burdon Sanderson. He proposes, very justly, to administer small quantities of alcohol when the temperature (and the pulse) sink below the normal; and he says that the moment the temperature sinks below the normal, danger to life ensues. Again, he says that a temperature of from 96 to 98 deg. would be a really dangerous lowering of the temperature. We cannot help recording our surprise at these statements, especially when they are made by so eminent an authority. Every medical man who has given attention to the matter knows that a fall of temperature to 97 deg., or even to 96 deg., so far from being a dangerous condition and one threatening collapse, is actually the normal condition in convalescence from fevers in general, and probably also from the acute inflammations. In some fevers, such as relapsing

fever, it is the rule, one may say, for the temperature to sink to 95 deg. in the course of the disease, while 94 deg. is not at all an uncommon limit of subsidence. There are even exceptional observations taken in relapsing fever, where the thermometer has registered 92 deg. Now, as is well known, relapsing fever is one of the least fatal forms of specific fever, death practically never taking place excepting in the extremely aged and the extremely young. It is evident, therefore, that mere lowering of temperature ought not to have the importance attached to it which is stated in this evidence. Like other symptoms, its gravity must be determined by its concomitants.—*British Med. Journal*, Dec. 15, 1877.

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On the Therapeutic Use of Iodoform.

MR. BERKELEY HILL, Prof. of Clinical Surgery in University College, contributes to the *British Medical Journal* (Jan. 26, 1878) the following note, on the therapeutic use of iodoform.

Locally, iodoform, as a dry powder, brushed lightly over the surface with a moistened camel-hair pencil, has been for three years my almost invariable treatment of venereal sores, especially the local chancre. During the last few months, I have often substituted for the dry powder an ethereal solution (one part of iodoform in six or eight of ether). The sore is touched or dabbed with a pencil dipped in the ethereal solution, according to its size and depth, lightly or copiously. The ether quickly evaporates, leaving a thin pellicle of iodoform, that as effectually stays the spread and produces healing of chancres as does the more copiously applied dry powder. Thus the surface is covered more exactly, and the disagreeable smell of the iodoform is too faint to attract attention. The sore is well washed with water and dried before the iodoform is applied, and the surface is lastly protected by a bit of dry lint. When the secretion is abundant, the dressing must be renewed twice daily, but in three or four days the amount of discharge becomes so scant that one dressing *per diem* suffices.

In this way, venereal sores heal quickly. Pain subsides at once; the sore is well in a week or ten days, and the chances of consecutive inoculation or bubo are greatly lessened. In a very few cases, the application of iodoform gives momentary smarting, which is very bearable; even the ethereal solution does not hurt, and usually the patient declares the application to be quite painless. I avoid using iodoform on inflamed sores, or on simple granulating wounds; but indolent non-specific ulcers are rapidly improved by iodoform locally applied.

Lately, I have given iodoform internally with great benefit. It acts more rapidly than potassic or other iodides, and judging from experience thus far, is as readily borne as are those salts. I have given it in one-and-a-half-grain doses as a pill with extract of gentian. Three pills are given each day, increasing gradually till eight or ten pills are taken in twenty-four hours.

I have used it with excellent effect in cases of obstinate syphilitic ulceration of the tongue, where the dorsum is covered with rugged thickened epithelium, which is constantly splitting into deep fissures, and thus causing continual severe pain to the patient. This affection is often quite insensible to mercury, alkaline iodides, or arsenic—the remedies usually beneficial. In three of these obstinate cases, where I had been treating the patients at intervals for years with the remedies just mentioned with little lasting benefit, iodoform-pills have acted like a charm. Pain, immediately lessened, in two or three days ceased wholly; and the fissures healed rapidly, while the tongue soon shrank to its natural size. How long the relief will endure, time alone will show; but any interval of only apparent cure of this very painful affection is a great blessing to the sufferer, and time is given for the exhibition of mercury if required. In December last, I had under my

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Physiological and Medical Effects of Alcohol.

The Third Report of the Special Committee of the House of Lords on Intemperance lays before us the evidence of two eminent physiologists and of one practising physician; and the first thing which strikes us is the unanimity with which all three speak of the usefulness of alcohol in medical practice. These three witnesses are also agreed that persons in health are better without the use of alcohol; although neither Dr. Lauder Brunton nor Dr. Burdon Sanderson went so far as to say that a small quantity of alcohol was, generally speaking, absolutely injurious. Thirdly, we observe in this evidence a repetition of the statements that alcohol is injurious in excessive cold, and as a rule, in excessive heat also. The men who have served in Arctic expeditions have, of their own accord, preferred hot coffee to hot rum, finding that the former supplied heat which really enabled them to withstand the cold, while the latter supplied only a very temporary and evanescent stimulus, which, on passing off, left them worse than they were before. As regards the use of alcohol in excessive heat, Dr. Brunton refers us to the Ashantee expedition. During the march, liquor was found to be disadvantageous; but after the march was over, when the men sat down at their camp-fire for their evening meal, they found the advantage of a little rum; because the rum stimulated their stomachs, and assisted them to digest their food. But it was noticed that the young men did not care so much for the rum, often not taking their full allowance; while the older men, in whom the processes of life are less active, wanted all their own allowance, and would take also the allowance of a neighbour, if he would give it to them.

As to the question, whether alcohol is utilized in the system, there is also practical agreement; and it seems to be now pretty generally accepted that an average man will utilize in his economy a variable quantity of alcohol, the average amount being about two ounces daily. A larger quantity than this will indicate its presence by the elimination of alcohol in the breath, and in other ways. Lastly, with some slight differences of detail, the medical witnesses are practically agreed as to the effects of the abuse of alcohol. Sir W. Gull's statement is, that its abuse produces disorders of the liver. From disordered liver, we get disordered blood,

... of a ferrous sulphocyanide of silver, and if it be suspended in water decomposed with sulphuretted hydrogen, and filtered, the filtrate gives the ferric chloride reaction distinctly, even if only 200 cubic centimetres of urine be analyzed. Human urine contains about 0.0225 sulphocyanic acid in 1000 cubic centimetres in the form of a sodium salt, and 0.0211 NaCNS was found in the same quantity of rabbit's urine (Gscheidlen). Munk estimates that one litre of human urine contains 0.11 NaCNS. The source of the sulphocyanide appears to be the saliva, which always contains sulphocyanide of potassium, and Gscheidlen could detect none in the urine of a dog whose salivary secretions had all been prevented from entering the digestive tract by means of external fistulæ. It is a remarkable fact, observed by Munk, that in spite of the great solubility of the sulphocyanides, the urine contains sulphocyanic acid in abundance seven or eight days after a dose of sulphocyanide of ammonium. Dr. Thudichum has endeavoured to prove that Gscheidlen's method of extracting sulphocyanogen from the urine in combination with lead (*Pflüger's Archiv*, xiv., s. 401), is faulty; but it appears, from Gscheidlen's reply to his criticisms, that Thudichum did not observe the necessary cautions in repeating the former's experiments, and that there is no reason to doubt their accuracy.—*Med. Times and Gaz.*, Dec. 22, 1877.

On the Cause of the Respiratory Variations of Blood-pressure in the Aortic System.

FUNKE and LATSCHEBERGER (*Pflüger's Archiv*, Band xv.; abstract in *Academy*) call attention to the varying flow of blood through the pulmonary capillaries, determined by the varying expansion of the lungs. Every inspiratory expansion of these organs, whether it be attended by a *plus* or *minus* degree of intrathoracic pressure, must, by stretching the walls of the air-cells, lengthen and narrow the individual capillaries, and thus diminish their collective capacity. Conversely, the expiratory collapse of the air-cells must widen the capillaries and augment their capacity. These changes must influence, not merely the flow of blood between the two sides of the heart, but the tension in the aorta likewise. The primary effect of inspiration will be to raise the latter by squeezing the blood out of the lungs in the direction of least resistance—into the left auricle—and thus feeding the left ventricle with more blood. Its secondary effect will be

ANTISEPTIC PROPERTIES OF THYMOL.—The following notes of experiments made by L. Lewin to determine the antiseptic and anti-fermentative properties of thymol we translate from *Gaea*. This substance, thymol, obtained by distillation from oil of thyme, occurs in white, highly-aromatic crystals; when dissolved in hot water in the proportion of one part per 1000, it forms a fully saturated solution possessing a neutral reaction. More concentrated watery solutions cannot be obtained, for, when dissolved in greater proportions than 1 in 1000, the thymol evaporates. Lewin finds that 0.1 per cent. of this solution is sufficient to prevent fermentation in sugary liquids, no matter what the proportion of sugar and yeast. Milk to which a small quantity of the thymol solution was added did not begin to show signs of coagulation till twenty days later than milk with which an equal quantity of water had been mixed. Filtered white of egg in contact with the air was found to grow putrid in three or four days, whereas white of egg with which thymol-water had been mixed gave not the slightest indication of putridity after eleven weeks. The same results were obtained in treating pus with water and thymol: pus so treated at once lost its putrid odor, and continued to be odorless for five weeks, or until it had become dry.—*The Popular Science Monthly*.

in some particulars the gas cautery employed some years ago in London by the late Mr. A. Bruce. The principle of its construction is, that platinum, or a similar metal, heated to a certain point, becomes instantly incandescent in contact with a gaseous mixture of air and certain hydrocarbon vapors; and that this incandescence is maintained as long as the platinum and gas are in contact. With two hundred grammes of liquid, five hours' work can be done. Any temperature can be maintained steadily, from a dull-red to a brilliant-white heat, and can be instantly varied. Organic liquids, even cold water, do not, it is said, interfere with its activity.—*The Lancet*.

TREE-STUMPS.—General Colquitt gives the following method of getting rid of old stumps: "In the autumn, bore a hole one to two inches in diameter, according to the girth of the stump, vertically in the centre of the latter, and about eighteen inches deep. Put into it from one to two ounces of saltpetre; fill the hole with water, and plug up close. In the ensuing spring, take out the plug, and pour in about one to two gills of kerosene oil and ignite it. The stump will smoulder away, without blazing, to the very extremity of the roots, leaving nothing but ashes."

It has been affirmed in a York County (England) court that no one has a right to shoot a mad dog, not even a policeman, but that the police must capture the rabid animal

nitrate of silver, and injections of morphia were used. By way of nourishment the patient took Tustle's milk-powder. For a time the more severe symptoms, particularly vomiting of blood, appeared to remit; but after a short interval, vomiting and purging of coffee-grounds matter became so much more marked that absolute rest of the stomach was ordered, and the

SALICYLIC ACID FOR OFFENSIVENESS OF BREATH AND EXPECTORATION.—Dr. Da Costa, *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, prescribes salicylic acid, five grains, dissolved, by means of a drachm of glycerin, in half an ounce of water, taken three times a day, in cases where the breath or expectoration is offensive. If internal administration does not accomplish the desired result, it can be used with the atomizer in a solution of similar strength.

THE PREVENTION OF PYÆMIA IN HOSPITAL PRACTICE.—An instructive paper on this subject was recently read before the Norwich Medico-Chirurgical Society, by Mr. Cadge. It is hard to tell how prevalent pyæmia really is, for it is only in a few hospitals that accurate records are kept or reports made. In four of the London hospitals, of the deaths after major amputations, no fewer than 37.8 per cent. (?) were caused by pyæmia. Mr. Bryant tells us that forty-two per cent. of the deaths at Guy's Hospital were due to it, and Mr. Callender reports that for ten years at St. Bartholomew's Hospital it caused thirty-nine per cent. of the deaths following amputations for disease. In the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, during the last five years, there have been thirty-two deaths from pyæmia.

Of late years, however, pyæmia has been effectually checked, and almost entirely prevented in several hospitals, and Mr. Cadge alludes to three, to show that the same object has been obtained by different methods. Prof. Lister's wards in the Glasgow and Edinburgh infirmaries, "from being about the most unhealthy in the kingdom, were converted into models of healthiness" by means of the antiseptic treatment of wounds. In the six years during which he has been surgeon to the Edinburgh Infirmary, he has had only one case of pyæmia, although his wards were dirty and overcrowded by bad cases. Saxtorph, of Copenhagen, Nussbaum, of Munich, Thiersch, of Leipsic, Volkmann, of Halle, Bardeleben and Langenbeck, of Berlin, and Von Busch, of Bonn, state emphatically that pyæmia and other septic diseases, which had previously been disastrously common in their large hospitals, have almost entirely ceased since the introduction of the antiseptic treatment.

During the five years that Mr. Callender has been attached to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, all his cases of compound fracture, sixty-six in number, recovered; of forty-nine amputations, only three died; and out of 405 operations done in the theatre, there were but three cases of blood-poisoning, and these he attributed to faulty management. These results, which are astonishing when compared with the results of the preceding ten years, were obtained by exceeding care in attending to hygienic surroundings, to the observance of strict rest, and to the absolute cleanliness of wounds; to the use of drainage tubes, and of carbolic acid dressings.

Lastly, in the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital during the year ending April 1st, 1876, there were 350 operations and wounds, but *not one* death from pyæmia or traumatic erysipelas, while during the preceding five years, pyæmia had caused thirty-two deaths. This favorable change was brought about by the avoidance of over-crowding, great attention to ventilation, treating the more important operations and severe in-

by Dr. Barnes does not seem to be a rational mode of treatment, for it simply increases the bleeding surface.

NEW TREATMENT FOR TRICOPHYTON.—At the meeting of the *Société Médicale des Hôpitaux*, on May 26th, M. Laillier read, in the name of M. Lespian, a paper on the treatment of parasitic and non-parasitic affections of the skin. In 1875, while stationed in the Pyrenees, M. Lespian saw a number of dogs that were suffering from a parasitic affection that bore considerable resemblance to tinea: scaly cutaneous eruptions, the hairs glued together and breaking off close to the roots, and slaty color of the skin. His own two dogs were affected, and on microscopical examination he found almost always spores. Within a short period, thirty-four persons, twenty-eight children and six adults, were affected with the same disease, the parts affected being those that are most frequently in contact with the hands. The treatment employed by M. Lespian consisted in painting with the following mixture: R. Tannin, grs. xv.; tincture iodine, 3 iiss.; glycerine, 3 v. M. When the disease was not very extensive, two applications daily for four days generally produced a cure. Pre-existing crusts were softened by the application for twenty-four hours of wads of cotton wadding or charpie soaked in olive oil or glycerine. M. Lespian has sometimes seen fever, pyalism, and laryngismus occur during the treatment, which probably resulted from iodism.—*La France Médicale*, May 31st, 1876.

INCONTINENCE OF URINE.—Mr. Brenchley writes to the *Practitioner* that he has seldom seen much good done in the above disease by belladonna, iron, or bromide of potassium, but has met with much success with the following combination of ergot and iron:

R. Tinct. ergotæ..... ℥ x.
Tinct. ferri. perchloridi..... ℥ v
Spt. chloroformi..... ℥ v.
Infus. quassiae..... ad ʒ i. ter die sumend.

ESMARCH'S BANDAGE FOR CHRONIC ULCERS.—Dr. Turney, of Ohio, has employed this bandage in seven cases of ulcers of the leg, one a typical indolent ulcer, with indurated edges, over the internal malleolus of a woman over eighty-five years of age. In six cases the cure was rapid and permanent; in one a portion of the cicatrix gave way, but it was again progressing favorably when the patient disappeared. The bandage was applied firmly from the foot to the knee, once a day, and allowed to remain as long as it could be borne, about ten or fifteen minutes. No other treatment was employed. With each application oxygenated blood takes the place of a fluid unfit for nutrition; the strong pressure effectually overcomes the passive congestion and œdematous infiltration, and the distended vessels, completely relieved of their load of vitiated blood, have an opportunity to recover their lost tonicity.

juries in a separate building, but especially by great attention to cleanliness of the wards, bed-linen, bandages, etc., etc., and to all the details of nursing. The treatment of wounds has chiefly consisted in the free use of drainage tubes, and the application of carbolized oil on lint covered by cotton-wool, and the occasional use of the full antiseptic method. The great difficulty in carrying out this plan, is in getting the requisite number of trained nurses, and nursing superintendents.

Mr. Cadge suggests increasing the cubic space allowed to each bed to 2,000 or 2,500 cubic feet, and isolating as far as possible, all cases of severe operations or serious accidents, in single rooms, as further calculated to diminish the risk of pyæmia. He also recommends the appointment of governmental visiting boards with full powers, and that every hospital should be obliged to publish full yearly reports, with both of which suggestions the Editor of the *British Medical Journal* heartily agrees.—*British Medical Journal*, April 22d, 1876.

für Dermatologie und Syphilis, an exhaustive paper on pellagra, a disease which is supposed to be confined to parts of Italy, France, and Spain, and about whose history and nature much uncertainty exists. He analyses the accounts of the disease given by Italian and French writers, and concludes that several very different and distinct diseases have been described and treated under the name of pellagra. He thinks that cases of pellagra will be less and less frequently reported, in proportion to the increase of our knowledge and skill in diagnosis. The results of treatment also show that different diseases have been classed as pellagra, mostly the diseases generated by want and misery. The so-called pellagra is characteristically a disease of the first months of the year, which is the very time when the poor suffer most from cold, uncleanliness, and want. The provisions laid in for the winter are by that time consumed, and the stomach, loaded with indigestible substances, ceases to perform its work. At the same time various eruptions of the skin result from the long-continued want of ablutions.

with the following con-

On Saturday the Secretary of the Navy received a despatch from Commodore Cooper, commandant at Pensacola, stating that there were 29 cases of yellow fever at Fort Barrancas. The soldiers at Fort Barrancas have been removed to Fort Pickens, which, at last accounts, was free from the fever. 7.26.

...bring it with you.



A FULL SET OF TEETH, \$5 AND UP-
ward; warranted satisfactory or no charge
Gold Fillings, \$1. Dr. WAAS, 521 N. Eleventh st.
above Spring Garden, late Seventh and Race. *237



DR. HUTCHINSON, 13 N. ELEVENTH
street. Sets \$5 and upwards. Hygienic
preservation and whitening of teeth a spe-
cialty. *189

...GODAL BERRY



In July, 1875, an account
was given in our papers of the
occurrence of Yellow fever at
Pensacola. (Was it ^{first} on land, or on
the ships or a ship of war?) The most
rigid quarantine was maintained.

7/24/ the telegraph reports 29 cases
at Fort Barrancas. Soldiers removed
them to Fort Pickens - at that time
free from the fever.

(Resentment)
a new book
Mudland

M. H. H.

TEMPERANCE DISCUSSION.

PATHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL.

A REPLY TO DR. HAMMOND'S ADDRESS—INSTANCES WHERE EMINENT PHYSICIANS HAVE CEASED TO PRESCRIBE ALCOHOL—EVIDENCE OF ITS LACK OF VALUE AS FOOD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In his address before the New-York Neurological Society on Monday evening, 4th inst., Dr. Hammond said, in reference to alcoholic prescriptions, "I often try to do without them, for I am fearful of exciting a thirst which will not stop at my bidding." But, for all that, he proceeds to contend that "alcohol in some form or other is the sheet-anchor of our hopes." The illustration by which Dr. Hammond endeavored to defend his administering this very dangerous article, which he so graphically described, wholly fails to meet the case. "I am no more responsible," he said, "for the consequences of any after-abuse than I should be for the shipwreck of a child whom I had in good faith . . . sent on a voyage to Europe." If, with many different lines of steamers to Europe, some of them known to have never lost a life from their vessels in a quarter of a century, and others of them known to have never gone a voyage without some mishap and sacrifice of the lives of the passengers, Dr. Hammond selected one of the latter, a very unsafe and dangerous line, when the safe and secure one was even less expensive, surely he would not be clear of all "responsibility" of the "shipwreck of the child." And this is exactly what he does in prescribing alcoholic liquors medicinally. He knows their dangerous tendencies. He is well aware of all the numerous diseases which their use creates. He feels that the medicinal use may, and often does, "excite a thirst which will not stop at his bidding;" and then, with all these dangers, which he "fears," staring him in the face, he still persists in prescribing alcohol as a medicine, when it has been fully and clearly proved by leading physicians that it can be entirely abandoned with advantage in the treatment of all diseases, just as bleeding has been abandoned. Under these circumstances Dr. Hammond, with all respect, is "responsible for the consequences of any after-abuse."

To those who have made the question of alcohol and its effects on the human system a study, none of Dr. Hammond's experiments and "discoveries" are either novel or curious. Dr. Prout experimented on himself and published the results in 1813, in "Annals of Philosophy," Vol. II. and Vol. IV., and those experiments and the experience gained by them in the early part of the present century are much more interesting and important than anything that Dr. Hammond has given us even in 1874.

The oldest surgeon in the world to-day, Dr. Higginbotham of Nottingham, England, now about 83 years old, has never used alcohol in any form with his patients for over a period of fifty years' practice, and as a consequence has had less than the ordinary rate of mortality. There has never been a more trusted physician in that district of England than he.

Dr. James Edmunds of No. 4 Fitzroy-square, London, is one of the best known and most skillful physicians, and he never uses alcohol in any form in the treatment of disease. He is especially famous as a ladies' physician, and has been for years the head of a lying-in hospital. His treatment has always shown a smaller mortality than in any like institution where alcoholic liquors are used. The fever hospital and infirmary of the Longford Poorhouse, Ireland, have been managed on the principle of excluding all alcoholic liquors in the treatment of disease or the nourishment of the patients. Dr. Nicols of Longford has conducted these institutions on this system for 21 years. The Irish Poor Law Commissioners have investigated the results repeatedly—sometimes on the motion of temperance men who wanted the facts to sustain their views, sometimes on complaints originating with wine and whisky merchants that the sick poor were being starved—but invariably with the same result, the death-rate of the Longford hospital and infirmary showing the lowest percentage of all the poorhouse hospitals in Ireland, and of course the greatest percentage of cases cured.

The great Fever Hospital of Glasgow, Scotland, is in charge of Dr. W. T. Gairdner, Professor of Physics in the University of Glasgow. In *The Lancet* of March 12, 1864, Dr. Gairdner published the results of his experience in this great fever hospital, and after giving the statistics, he writes: "Milk, or buttermilk, is with me the staple food (sheet anchor) in typhus. I know no other food that can be depended on. To give wine, whisky, and beef tea, while withholding milk, is simply, in my opinion, to destroy your patients." Guy's Hospital, London, is the largest fever hospital in the world. It is in charge of Dr. Wilks, who, in *The Lancet* of February, 1865, wrote: "Young persons in typhus fever always do well if left alone. Of this fact I could now quote a large number of cases in proof; and, on the contrary, the few cases which I have seen and fatally have been those in which a large amount of stimulant was given from the commencement of the disease. The withdrawal of stimulus in cases where it was adopted (at first) as the method of treatment, has been attended with the most decided advantages."

Unless Dr. Hammond has discarded alcohol and tried milk in its stead, in fever, he knows only his alcoholic experience, and no other, and is not qualified to speak on the subject. Dr. Hammond states that "alcohol retards the destruction of the tissues." "By this destruction force is generated, muscles contract, thoughts are developed, organs secrete and excrete." Now, allow me to ask any man of common sense this question: Is it right or a good thing to "retard" the whole process by which the physical and mental energies of man are thus kept in motion?

The direct experiments of Dr. Prout in 1813—"Annals of Philosophy," Vol. II., p. 328, and Vol. IV., p. 331—agree with those of Baron Liebig, in more recent years, in proving that alcohol must be placed among the foes of life. It opposes the change of matter, and consequently the digestion of food, the supply of nourishment, the development of strength, and diminishes the vital power to an extraordinary degree.

The Arab steed, the well-bred racehorse, the thoroughly trained athlete, are all samples of physical development where "destruction of tissues" takes the natural course. The stall-fed ox and the overgrown swine, ready for the butcher's knife, are specimens of animals in which "the destruction of tissues" has been "retarded" and fatty degeneration has replaced physical development.

Dr. Hammond asks: "If alcohol is not food, what is it?" Why did he not answer this himself? Alcohol is a volatile fluid, lighter than water, incapable of being assimilated into living tissues in the animal economy, and consequently is not a food in any sense, and could not possibly be food. Dr. Hammond admits that "it is not demonstrable at present that it undergoes conversion into tissue." "In science," says Dr. Hammond, "we believe nothing which is not demonstrated."

If alcohol be used up in the body for its sustenance in any form, will Dr. Hammond inform me what derivatives of alcohol have ever been found remaining in the

is a record of repeated failures relieved by instances of temporary success. Drunkenness has existed from the time of Noah, and will never entirely cease, any more than licentiousness, or gluttony, or any other prevailing vice.

The appetite for stimulants is a natural appetite, implanted by the Creator for some beneficent purpose, and any system of reform that ignores this element in the animal economy must fail, because it opposes nature. My theory makes a compromise with nature. It allows the appetite a natural gratification, and directs it in a channel calculated to do the least harm. In the place of distilled liquors which as at present manufactured are rank poisons, allow the venter of these beverages to sell malt liquors, domestic wines, and cider. Make this a law and impose severe penalties for its violation. Under such a system excess will be rare, and that terrible malady, delirium tremens, unknown. The Committee on the Culture and Products of the Vine, in their report to the United States Commission at the Universal Exposition of Paris in 1867, make the following statement:

To the general consumption of this drink (red wine) intelligent Frenchmen are apt to attribute the fine health of their peasantry, as well as their habitual gaiety and habitual temperance. An American gentleman for many years residing in France, and for a time a professor in one of the universities, affirms that the greatest longevity is among those people who take red wine three times a day and abstain from both tea and coffee. When Americans consult French physicians three times in four they are ordered to drink red wine as an habitual beverage, and one of the commonest daily events among Americans residing in Paris is the cure of an obstinate dyspepsia by the same simple remedy, even in the unhealthy air of that city.

The vine-growing regions of Europe are proverbially temperate. Bayard Taylor pronounces the Greeks a very temperate race. They use wine as an article of diet. The Germans are large consumers of malt liquors, and they are healthy and temperate. The rural districts of New-England and the Middle States are large manufacturers and consumers of cider, and yet their record is unimpeachable.

A strictly prohibitory law has rarely if ever been enforced, because the common sense of mankind does not sustain it. A qualified license law would be respected. When you have made the necessary discriminating legislation, supplement the work with moral sanctions. Elevate the moral tone of the community; educate men up to the highest standard of excellence through the agency of schools, churches, newspapers, and kindred instrumentalities; make the masses good and wise and you make them *pro tanto* temperate. When the outspoken voice of an elevated public sentiment pronounces excess a crime, outlaws a drunkard as it now does a thief, drunkenness will be as rare as theft.

To that class of moralists who claim that total abstinence is a religious duty, I would reply that the patriarchs, priests, and prophets of Jewish sacred history were consumers of wine and, under a later and better dispensation, the Savior of mankind and his disciples used it as a beverage. To say that a custom common in an early age and proper then, is wrong and hurtful now, is assuming that the human constitution has undergone some essential change, or that the rules that govern human conduct are not the same. To presume that Christ, possessing divine foreknowledge, could not foresee the effect of His example upon after times, is to question His divinity. To ignore the Bible altogether is no less presumptuous. Intemperance will exist along with other vices till the end of time, and the successful reformer will aim not so much to make the world perfect as to make it better.

Springfield, N. Y., May 21, 1874.

S. M. INGALLS.

AN ANTI-TEMPERANCE APPEAL.

A NOVEL ADDRESS FROM THE NATIONAL BREWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The United States Brewers' Association will meet at Boston on Thursday, June 4. It is proposed to take defensive measures against the disciples of total abstinence, and an address has been prepared. This document begins as follows:

In view of the aggressive war against the manufacture of and trade in beverages waged for years by many State Legislatures, and especially of late by some female organizations, under the leadership of certain fanatics pretending to seek the advance of the cause of morality and temperance, the brewers desire to address their fellow-citizens of the whole country in words of earnestness and remonstrance, prompted by no selfish interests, but by firm convictions of right and the highest regard for the welfare and prosperity of this great Republic.

The pith of the question in issue is not that of morality as against immorality, nor of temperance as against intemperance. Were it that the whole membership of our Association would be found battling with all its might and influence, and by the side of all other organizations of whatever name or kind, to promote morality and temperance throughout the land, and would cheerfully submit to even personal sacrifices in the effort. In their own way we have done as much as lay in our power, by personal example as well as by argument and persuasion, to foster among their neighbors and friends a life of high-toned morality and sobriety. They can point with pride to the fact that many of their fraternity have risen from humble stations to prominence, and that in the locality of their residence many of them have repeatedly been chosen by their fellow-citizens to occupy public positions of high trust and responsibility, in which they not only retained but increased that confidence of the people to which they were first indebted for their elevation. A pursuit that can point with truth to such proud instances of distinction accorded to many of those who follow it as a legitimate business cannot be of that degrading character ascribed to it by those who war against it, nor can its influence be such as necessarily lead to immorality and intemperance.

The address then dilates on the necessity of maintaining the national credit, and alludes to the fact that the national revenues have been decreasing, on account of the gradual abolition of internal revenue taxes. This is followed by this statement:

The continued agitation of total abstinence, to be forced upon the people by prohibitory laws; by the unseemly parade and self-abasement of female "crusaders," whom we consider to be the unconscious but misguided tools in the hands of unscrupulous men, aiming at personal aggrandizement; by forcibly compelling the stoppage of the manufacture of and all trade in beverages, must ultimately deal a deadly blow at the finances of the country. We wish to refer to the following official facts from the last report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

Total internal revenue receipts for the year . . . \$112,747,772
Total receipts from the taxes on stimulating beverages . . . 61,424,319

These official statements show the astonishing fact that this trade, so fiercely denounced, so unmeasurably warred against, and the total suppression of which is so clamorously demanded, did actually pay for the last fiscal year 55 per cent of the entire internal revenue tax! The total receipts of the Government for the same year from all sources were \$314,026,286. Hence this trade alone contributed 20 per cent to the whole revenue to meet current expenses. From the monthly reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, the people have ascer-

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Unless Dr. Hammond has discarded alcohol and tried milk in its stead, in fever, he knows only his alcoholic experience, and no other, and is not qualified to speak on the subject. Dr. Hammond states that "alcohol retards the destruction of the tissues." "By this destruction force is generated, muscles contract, thoughts are developed, organs secrete and excrete." Now, allow me to ask any man of common sense this question: Is it right or a good thing to "retard" the whole process by which the physical and mental energies of man are thus kept in motion?

The direct experiments of Dr. Prout in 1813—"Annals of Philosophy," Vol. II., p. 328, and Vol. IV., p. 331—agree with those of Baron Liebig, in more recent years, in proving that alcohol must be placed among the foes of life. It opposes the change of matter, and consequently the digestion of food, the supply of nourishment, the development of strength, and diminishes the vital power to an extraordinary degree.

The Arab steed, the well-bred racehorse, the thoroughly trained athlete, are all samples of physical development where "destruction of tissues" takes the natural course. The stall-fed ox and the overgrown swine, ready for the butcher's knife, are specimens of animals in which "the destruction of tissues" has been "retarded" and fatty degeneration has replaced physical development.

Dr. Hammond asks: "If alcohol is not food, what is it?" Why did he not answer this himself? Alcohol is a volatile fluid, lighter than water, incapable of being assimilated into living tissues in the animal economy, and consequently is not a food in any sense, and could not possibly be food. Dr. Hammond admits that "it is not demonstrable at present that it undergoes conversion into tissue." "In science," says Dr. Hammond, "we believe nothing which is not demonstrated."

If alcohol be used up in the body for its sustenance in any form, will Dr. Hammond inform us what derivatives of alcohol have ever been found remaining in the system? He tells us how he found the alcohol itself. If it were used up in the body it would not be found itself, but its derivatives would be discovered instead. Aldehyde is a derivative of alcohol, just as sure to be met with, if the alcohol were consumed, in the body, as ashes when coal is burned in a grate. Will Dr. Hammond say when aldehyde has been found in the blood after any experiments with alcohol? If the alcohol be used up as a food, the aldehyde must be readily found. Until the derivatives of alcohol are discovered in the body it is worse than absurd for Dr. Hammond to tell us that alcohol "takes the place of food."

Dr. Hammond says: "When a man finds (feels) that the wear and tear of his mind and body are lessened by a glass or two of wine at his dinner, why should he not take it?" Is this Dr. Hammond's new philosophy? Man is to judge of the use of a virulent poison like alcohol by his own feeling under its narcotic influence! On this ground, every opium smoker who is raised in fancy to a third heaven, an elysium of delightful infatuation, ought to indulge himself to his heart's content "when he finds (feels) that the wear and tear of his mind and his body are lessened."

I shall only touch one or two points in conclusion. That alcohol does not aid and could not aid digestion is proved by the fact that it causes pepsin to be precipitated, and consequently digestion is actually stopped wholly until the alcohol is expelled from the stomach through the excretive organs of the body, including the lungs and the pores of the skin. Dr. Munroe of Hull has shown this in glass tubes, where the process of digestion and the retarding of it were carried on under the eyes of his pupils in the Hull School of Medicine. Dr. Beaumont also fully proved it by the actual digestion seen taking place and being retarded in the stomach of Alexis St. Martin.

Dr. Hammond would make the sale of whisky difficult and would encourage the sale of beer and wine in order to decrease intemperance. The Duke of Wellington, when Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, had passed an act of Parliament establishing beer-houses everywhere in England. Sydney Smith, in *The Edinburgh Review*, said the result was to make "the sovereign people beastly drunk." Lord Brougham, who helped to carry the law in Parliament, lived to deplore the evil consequences. In 1870 its worst features had to be repealed. Mr. Gladstone had a law passed licensing all confectionaries for the sale of wine. The result has been to make the ladies of the United Kingdom drunkards, if we may credit *The Saturday Review* and *The Pall Mall Gazette*. Beer and wine drinking only lead to brandy and gin drinking. Dr. Hammond might well study the results in the United Kingdom before he recommends the system for the United States.

Brooklyn, May 8, 1874.

JAMES ALEX. MOWATT.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE NOT A PRACTICABLE REFORM.

INTEMPERANCE A CRIME WHICH WILL LAST AS LONG AS HUMAN NATURE IS IMPERFECT—THE WISDOM OF BEING CONTENT WITH TRYING TO MAKE THE WORLD BETTER.

"In medio tutissimus ibis."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The subject of temperance reform seems to engross a large share of public attention at the present time. The newspapers teem with recitals of addresses and lectures. The pulpit sends forth its anathemas against dram drinking, and the ladies are organizing crusades against liquor saloons. Every one has a theory of reform, and, while each has a plan of action of his own, differing in operation from every other, the result to be reached is the same, and is nothing less than a total suppression of the evils of intemperance. In attempting too much, nothing is accomplished. The history of the temperance movement for the past 30 years

does a thier, drunkenness will be as rare as their. To that class of moralists who claim that total abstinence is a religious duty, I would reply that the patriarchs, priests, and prophets of Jewish sacred history were consumers of wine and, under a later and better dispensation, the Savior of mankind and his disciples used it as a beverage. To say that a custom common in an early age and proper then, is wrong and hurtful now, is assuming that the human constitution has undergone some essential change, or that the rules that govern human conduct are not the same. To presume that Christ, possessing divine foreknowledge, could not foresee the effect of His example upon after times, is to question His divinity. To ignore the Bible altogether is no less presumptuous. Intemperance will exist along with other vices till the end of time, and the successful reformer will aim not so much to make the world perfect as to make it better.

Springfield, N. Y., May 21, 1874.

S. M. INGALLS.

AN ANTI-TEMPERANCE APPEAL.

A NOVEL ADDRESS FROM THE NATIONAL BREWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The United States Brewers' Association will meet at Boston on Thursday, June 4. It is proposed to take defensive measures against the disciples of total abstinence, and an address has been prepared. This document begins as follows:

In view of the aggressive war against the manufacture of and trade in beverages waged for years by many State Legislatures, and especially of late by some female organizations, under the leadership of certain fanatics pretending to seek the advance of the cause of morality and temperance, the brewers desire to address their fellow-citizens of the whole country in words of earnestness and remonstrance, prompted by no selfish interests, but by firm convictions of right and the highest regard for the welfare and prosperity of this great Republic.

The pith of the question in issue is not that of morality as against immorality, nor of temperance as against intemperance. Were it that the whole membership of our Association would be found battling with all its might and influence, and by the side of all other organizations of whatever name or kind, to promote morality and temperance throughout the land, and would cheerfully submit to even personal sacrifices in the effort. In their own way we have done as much as lay in our power, by personal example as well as by argument and persuasion, to foster among their neighbors and friends a life of high-toned morality and sobriety. They can point with pride to the fact that many of their fraternity have risen from humble stations to prominence, and that in the locality of their residence many of them have repeatedly been chosen by their fellow-citizens to occupy public positions of high trust and responsibility, in which they not only retained but increased that confidence of the people to which they were first indebted for their elevation. A pursuit that can point with truth to such proud instances of distinction accorded to many of those who follow it as a legitimate business cannot be of that degrading character ascribed to it by those who war against it, nor can its influence be such as necessarily lead to immorality and intemperance.

The address then dilates on the necessity of maintaining the national credit, and alludes to the fact that the national revenues have been decreasing, on account of the gradual abolition of internal revenue taxes. This is followed by this statement:

The continued agitation of total abstinence, to be forced upon the people by prohibitory laws; by the unseemly parade and self-abasement of female "crusaders," whom we consider to be the unconscious but misguided tools in the hands of unscrupulous men, aiming at personal aggrandizement; by forcibly compelling the stoppage of the manufacture of and all trade in beverages, must ultimately deal a deadly blow at the finances of the country. We wish to refer to the following official facts from the last report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

Total internal revenue receipts for the year. \$112,747,772
Total receipts from the taxes on stimulating beverages..... 61,424,319

These official statements show the astonishing fact that this trade, so fiercely denounced, so unmeasurably warred against, and the total suppression of which is so clamorously demanded, did actually pay for the last fiscal year 55 per cent of the entire internal revenue tax! The total receipts of the Government for the same year from all sources were \$314,026,286. Hence this trade alone contributed 20 per cent to the whole revenue to meet current expenses. From the monthly reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, the people have ascertained that during the 12 months ending with June 30, 1873, about \$43,000,000 of the national debt had been paid; the total of this immense debt of \$2,000,000,000 had on the 1st of May, 1874, been actually increased since then, owing to the want of a surplus revenue applicable to its reduction. We ask the people of this country whether they are willing that the revenues of the Government be still further reduced; that not only the payment of the debt shall cease, but that the Government should also, during a year when \$43,000,000 of the debt was paid—that, in fact, this trade alone paid in one year that enormous amount of the public debt and left a surplus of nearly \$18,500,000 to be applied to other expenditures of the Government.

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Belgium.

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BRUSSELS.—CAFE RESTAURANT. Americain. No. 3 Leopold-st.
BRUSSELS.—HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, 2 Place Royale. Well recommended.
BRUSSELS.—RESTAURANT DES FRERES PROVENCAUX. Best and most important in the town.
BRUSSELS.—CAFE DES TROIS SUISSES, rue des Princes, opposite Theater. Grand Billiard and Reading Rooms. First-class Refreshments and Ices.
GHENT.—HOTEL ROYAL. The most important in the town.

Germany.

ANTWERP.—HOTEL DE FRANDRES, Place Verte. Well recommended.
BONN.—Grand Hotel de Belle Vue. Best in the town. Fitted in splendid style; large garden view of seven mountains; reading, smoking, and music rooms. Table d'Hôtes 1 and 6 o'clock. Proprietor, Mr. STAMM.
BADEN BADEN.—VICTORIA HOTEL. Highly recommended to American families. Proprietor, F. GROSHOBY.
BADEN BADEN.—HOTEL DE FRANCE. First-class Hotel, splendidly situated in Park.
COBLENZ.—HOTEL VICTORIA. Beautiful view of Rhine, near steamboats; moderate charges.
FRANKFORT.—Hotel du Nord. First-class House. Well recommended to American families.
HEIDELBERG.—HOTEL PRINCE CHARLES. Nearest to Castle. Highly recommended to American Families.
HEIDELBERG.—Victoria Hotel, close to Railway Station. Highly recommended. Muller, prop'r.
HOMBURG.—Hotel de L'Europe.—First-class house. Highly recommended. Opposite the Kursaal.
KONIGSWINTER.—Hotel de Berlin; Proprietor, L. KOCH. Highly recommended to American families.
STRASBURG.—HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE. Opposite Railway Station. Highly recommended to American families.
STRASBURG.—HOTEL DE LA MAISON ROUGE.—Grand-place near Cathedral, Theater, and Station.
WIESBADEN.—Victoria Hotel. Finest house in the town. Highly recommended to English and American families. Moderate charges; every accommodation; splendid baths. Dining hall for 500 people.

Switzerland.

AIGLE (Vallée du Rhone Suisse).—Grand Hotel des Bains. Splendid situation. C. Heinrich.
BERNE.—Hotel Bernerhof. First and best-situated hotel in the town. Proprietor, J. Krafz.
BEX.—GRAND HOTEL A BATH DES SALINES. First-class house.
BERNE.—HOTEL VICTORIA. Beautiful view of the Oberland Alps. Highly recommended.
ENGADINE.—Campfer. Hotel Julierhof. Highly recommended to American families.
GENEVA.—Grand Hotel de Russie. Anglo-American Hotel, Splendid view. A. Adrion.
GENEVA.—Hotel des Bergues. First-class European reputation. Excellent situation.
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INTERLAKEN.—HOTEL OBERLAND. Close to rail. Splendid views. Moderate charges. Proprietor, A. TIEMP.
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LUCERNE.—HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE. First-class house. Well recommended. Ed. Strub.
LUCERNE.—Grand Hotel Stadthof. Recommended to American families. Dommann frères.
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LUCERNE (Lake of).—GERSAN. Hotel and Pension Muller, center of Lake. Station for Rigi Scheideck.
NEAR LAUSANNE (Ouchy).—Hotel Beau Rivage. Highly recommended. Adre Rufenacht.
RAGATZ.—Bathing establishment at Hotel Quellenhof and Hotel Hof Ragatz.
RAGATZ.—Gage's Hotel. Close to rail. Excellent accommodation. Highly recommended.
RAGATZ.—Hotel Tamina. Bath establishment. Excellent accommodation. Moderate prices.
SCHAFFHAUSEN (Neuhausen).—Hotel Schweizerhof. Magnificent position opposite the Rhine Falls.

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LUCERNE.—HAAG FRERES.—Largest house for carvings in wood and Porcelain Paintings. Recommended.
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Proposals

CITY OF PROVIDENCE.—To ARCHITECTS.

The Special Committee of the City Council on City Hall plans and approximate estimates of cost will receive plans and estimates for a City Hall until July 25, 1874, upon the following conditions: For the plan selected and adopted by the Committee for a City Hall, a premium of one thousand dollars will be paid. For the plan selected as second best, a premium of five hundred dollars, and for the plan selected as third best, a premium of three hundred dollars. All plans which shall receive a premium will be the property of the city. Floor plans and general specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Public Buildings. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all plans.
ABNER J. BARNABY, Chairman.

Providence, R. I., May 21, 1874.

NOTICE to Railroad Contractors.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the Jersey City and Albany R. R. Co. until noon, June 15, for the work and materials necessary to finish the road to Haverstraw. Information furnished on application to the undersigned after June 4.
E. K. ALBURTIS, President. 46 Beaver-st., N. Y.

PROPOSALS for GRANITE.—Sealed Proposals for furnishing GRANITE to build Gate Houses on 93d and 13th-sts. will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock, noon, THURSDAY, June 4, 1874.
For full particulars see THE CITY RECORD. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

"THE SHADES OF NIGHT WERE FALLING FAST." For the story of the origin of the famous "EXCELSIOR" of Longfellow see JAMES T. FIELDS'S lecture in THE TRIBUNE EXTRA No. 19. Price 10 cents; pamphlet, 20 cents.

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